THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second, where SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS will be thankfully received.

VOLUME I. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 8, 1821. NUMBER 19.

CONDITIONS.

The *Saturday Evening Post* is published once a week, on a large royal sheet, at two dollars a year; payable half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

No subscription received in the city for less than six months—in the country, no subscription received under one year.

Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, throughout the year, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars additional—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions.

A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

COLOURED SKINS.

TWENTY dozen Coloured Roan Skins, of an excellent quality.
Also, Ladies' Morocco Heel Shoes,
Do. do. Spring Heel do.
FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL D. BREED,
No. 49 North Front street.
N. B. Goods taken on Storage. dec 1—6m*

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for Sale by HICKMAN & HAZZARD, No. 121 Chesnut street,
The Expedition of ORSUA and the CRIMES OF AGUIRRE, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. in one volume, 12mo. price 75 cents.
In Press, and will be published in a few days, THE PRIVATEER, a novel, in 2 vols.
WALTER SCOTT'S Novels complete, for sale as above.
BOOKS and STATIONARY for sale, on very reasonable terms.
PRINTING and BINDING executed with neatness and despatch. nov 17—tf

SAMUEL WITHINGTON,

MANUFACTURER of Filagree Work and Jewellery, *No.* 119 *Chesnut street*, has on hand, a large assortment of JEWELLERY and WATCHES, which will be disposed of at reduced prices. Also, a variety of HAIR WORK, such as, Bands, Braids, Frezetts, Nets, Half Nets, &c.
N. B. Orders executed at the shortest notice.
aug 11—6m*

LEATHER STORE.

ABRAHAM WINNEMORE, at No. 55 PINE STREET, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand, an assortment of LEATHER, which he can dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, as can be obtained in the city.
oct 20—3m

SILK DYEING.

R. AZAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and public generally, that she has Removed from No. 66 South Fifth street to No. 132 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, the first house above Spruce, where she continues to carry on the SILK DYEING BUSINESS in all its branches, to wit:—
Cleaning, Dyeing, and Dressing all kinds of Silks, Crape, Lace, Canton Crape, Silk Stockings, Shawls, &c. Also, all kinds of Cotton and Woollen articles, Straw and Leghorn Hats.
She also dyes and dresses Ladies Fancy Feathers, in all colours—Cleans and dresses Merino Shawls, without injuring the colours—Scours Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel.
All of which she will do on moderate terms; and hopes by her exertions and experience to give satisfaction to those who will favour her with their patronage. aug 4—tf

WALBREN BEACH,

86 LOMBARD STREET,

MANUFACTURES and has for Sale, in Wholesale quantities, the following articles:—
Cake, Canister and Roll Blacking—Windsor Soap, and Wash Balls—Pomatum, Ink Powder, Glass Paper, &c. &c.
N. B. The Manufacturer will sell in Wholesale quantities only, to Stores, and those wishing to Retail. aug 4—tf

Oyster Rendezvous and Chop House.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber in tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage which has been heretofore extended to him, respectfully informs his friends and the community generally, that he has re-opened his establishment at No. 10 LIBRARY STREET, immediately facing the United States' Bank, and that he has annexed to his Hotel an

Oyster Rendezvous.

Gentlemen can be supplied with unusual dispatch at any hour through the day, with the first rate Oysters dressed to suit their wishes; and in the Chop House, with Beefsteaks, Veal Cutlets, and a variety of poultry; and choice game, and with any other article in the culinary line, which they may be disposed to prefer. The contiguity of the Banks, Coffee-House and public offices, renders his establishment unusually accommodating to persons having business at either, and he solicits a continuance of their former favours.
The Bar is abundantly supplied with liquors and refreshments, and there will be constantly on hand Genuine old Irish Whisky, for *Hot Punch.*
nov 17—tf CHARLES NEWMAN.

Hamilton Village Inn.

ROBERT SHAW, Victualler, respectfully informs his friends and the public, and brother Victuallers, that he has taken the above Establishment for the accommodation of those who may honour him with their custom. Good and sufficient Sheds for Horses, together with Pens for Sheep, and accommodations for Drovers, Farmers, Waggoners, &c. nov. 17—tf

CHESNUT WARD HOTEL,

Back of No. 3 South Fourth Street.

JOHN CLULEY takes leave most respectfully to return his grateful thanks for the encouragement he has received in his recent establishment—and to inform his friends and the public, that they can be regularly supplied with A-LA-MODE BEEF SOUP, prepared in the very best manner, every day, (Sunday's excepted,) from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M.—SALLADS, &c. &c.
☞ FAMILIES supplied.
Dinners and Suppers at the shortest notice.
N. B. J. C. has excellent rooms for the accommodation of Arbitrators, Clubs, Societies, &c.
nov 10—tf

MRS. SHALLUS

INFORMS the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that she has just received, in addition to her former extensive and valuable collection, a large number of NEW ENGLISH NOVELS and ROMANCES—among which are:

Augustus and Adelina, or the Forest of St. Bernardine—by Miss Haynes, 4 vols.
Bravo of Bohemia, or the Black Forest, 4 vols.
Coquetry, 3 vols.
Castles in the Air, or Whims of My Aunt, 3 vols.; two sets.
Delusion, 2 vols.; two sets.
Dacresfield, or Vicissitudes on Earth, 4 vols.
Mehaled and Seli, or History of a Druse Family. By Baron de Dalberg, 2 vols.
Disorder and Order—by Amelia Beauclerc, author of Husband, Hunters, &c. 3 vols. three sets.
Ethelinde, or Recluse of the Lakes—by Charlotte Smith, a new edition, 5 vols.; three sets.
Fatal Vow, or St. Michaels Monastery—by Francis Lathom, a new edition, 2 vols.; two sets.
France and England, or Scenes in each—by Edward C. Gifford, 2 vols.
Godfrey Ranger, 3 vols.
Cisely, or the Rose of Raby—by Agnes Musgrave, a new edition, 4 vols.; two sets.
Maiden Wife, or Heiress of De Courey, a most interesting tale—by Miss E. M. Hamilton, 4 vols.
Montague Newberg—by Alicia C. Maut, author of Ellen, or the Young Godmother, 2 vols.
Robin Hood, a Tale of Olden Times, 2 vols. (London, 1819.)
Soldier of Pennaflor, a new edition, in 5 vols. two sets.
Saint Margaret's Cave, or the Nun's Story—by Mrs. Hulme, author of St. Clair of the Isles, 4 vols. a new edition.
Saint Bride's Manor, 2 vols.
Veil'd Protectress—by Mrs. Meeke, 5 vols.
Julia of Ardenfield, 2 vols.
Monk of Dissentis, 5 vols. a new edition.
Life of a Recluse—by A. Gibson, 2 vols.
Highland Castle, and Lowland Cottage, 4 vols. two sets.
Saint Patrick, a National Tale—by an Antiquary, 3 vols; two sets.
Cottagers of Glenburnie—by Miss Hamilton, a new edition.
The Prize in the Lottery, or Adventures of a Young Lady; written by herself from the Italian of L'Abbate Chiaro. Translated by Thomas E. White, 2 vols.
The Victim of Intolerance, or Hermit of Killarney, a Catholic Tale—by Major Robert Torrens, 4 vols.
Emeline, Orphan of the Castle—by Charlotte Smith, a new edition, 4 vols. &c.

In addition to those, Mrs. S. has all the late American Edition of NEW WORKS—among which are:

No Fiction, 2 vols.; six sets.
Village of Mariendorpt, 2 vols.; 6 sets.
Calthorpe, or Fallen Fortunes, 2 vols.; 6 sets.
Aikens's Court of Queen Elizabeth.
Miss Wright's Letters on America—and a great variety of others. nov. 17—tf

A CLUB

IS now *forming* at *GOODWIN's* Office, for the purchase of One Hundred Tickets in the Second Class PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY, on the following plan—say the subjoined handsome selected Numbers, divided into twenty shares, at thirty dollars each share—the great advantages that each chance may derive to the adventurer, who don't risk more than thirty cents, and may gain Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for so small a sum! Don't let so favourable an opportunity escape. Apply at the North-East corner of Walnut and Third streets.

☞ Prizes paid and sold at this Office, within twelve months, of upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

No. 6935	1504	814	6735	3745
2741	3750	3746	3966	5970
815	2760	6840	6836	2656
4341	2660	2823	2815	2915
2911	3223	3565	3221	14090
6506	6760	6621	7771	8101
7770	7256	7766	7260	6931
8241	1503	3561	3625	2756
6756	6510	4856	4035	4951
4860	5735	6625	12160	12156
8025	7135	7131	1655	6210
6206	11055	12331	11870	11861
11866	11715	11865	11711	9850
9846	8820	8816	8725	8521
8316	8325	8315	8320	8311
8245	3115	4225	3111	11051
8021	14081	4221	13556	13631
13635	13636	377	13640	14085
5731	8721	237	103	632
562	762	467	14506	14425

nov 24—tf

SILVIERA & BROWNE,

WOOLLEN DRAPERS & TAYLORS, No. 384 *North Fourth street*, most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, they will furnish every article in their line of business on the most reasonable terms.
ON HAND,
A handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, together with a variety of Ready made Pantaloons and Vests.
Also, a fine assortment of Tartan Plaid Cloaks, which will be disposed of very low for cash.
nov 10—tf

FRENCH SCHOOL.

CHARLES KLOTZ returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of Philadelphia, for the encouragement he has received in this city, and hopes to deserve a continuance of public confidence by his assiduity and attention. He has opened a French Class at his house, No. 74 *South Fifth street*, for the instruction of Young Gentlemen in this useful Language—Days of tuition are, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 till 7 o'clock in the evening. Terms, $10 per quarter, half to be paid in advance on the first lesson.
He intends likewise to open an Evening Class for grown gentlemen, from 7 till 9, or 8 till 10 o'clock, on the same days, and the same terms.
Lessons given in private families and Seminaries. C. K. is employed for the tuition of the French Language in two of the most respectable Seminaries in this city, where every satisfaction will be given as to his capacity.
oct 13—1y

JOB PRINTING.

BANK Checks, Law Blanks,
Prices Current, Commercial Blanks,
Catalogues, Policies of Insurance,
Circular Letters, Bills of Lading,
Lottery Tickets, Lottery Bills,
Cards, and Hand Bills of every description,
Neatly executed at a short notice, on very reasonable terms.
Atkinson & Alexander,
aug 11—tf No 53 Market street.

Moral and Religious.

THALES, the Milesian, one of the seven wise men of Greece, being asked, What is the oldest thing? He answered, God: because he has ever been, and exists immutably. What is the handsomest thing? He said, the World: because it is the work of God. What the largest thing? Space: because it comprehends every thing besides. What the most lasting? Hope: because when all other things fail that remains. What the best thing? Virtue: for without it nothing that is good can be said or done. What the quickest? The thoughts of the human mind: because in one moment they overturn the universe. What the strongest? Necessity: because it surmounts all other accidents. What the easiest? To give advice. What the hardest? To know one's self. What the wisest thing? Time: because it brings all things to pass.

THE AUSTERITY OF AGE.

There is nothing more unjust than the ill temper which often manifests itself in old age against young men. An attempt to check the merriment and sportiveness of youth, is not less preposterous than to be angry with the spring of the year, because it produces nothing but blossoms, and to expect from that early season the fruits of autumn. How different was the humour of Anaxagoras the Greek philosopher! That amiable old man, at the point of death, was asked by the citizens of Lampsacus, what dying command he would wish to enjoin them. His request was, that every year during the whole month in which he died, all the children in the city should be permitted to keep holiday. Diogenes Laertius, who relates this story, adds, that this custom was observed in his remembrance.

From Southey's Life of Wesley.

JOHN THORPE.

A party of men were amusing themselves one day at an alehouse in Rotherham, by mimicking the methodists. It was disputed who succeeded best, and this led to a wager. There were four performers, and the rest of the company was to decide after a fair specimen from each. A Bible was procured, and three of the rivals, each in turn, mounted the table, and held forth, in a style of irreverent buffoonery, wherein the Scriptures were not spared. John Thorpe, who was the last exhibitor, got upon the table in high spirits, exclaiming, I shall beat you all! He opened the book for a text, and his eyes rested upon these words: "*Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish!*" These words at such a moment, and in such a place, struck him to the heart. He became serious, he preached in earnest, and he affirmed afterwards, that his own hair stood erect at the feelings which then came over him, and the awful denunciations which he uttered. His companions heard him with the deepest silence. When he came down, not a word was said concerning the wager; he left the room immediately, without speaking to any one, went home in a state of great agitation and resigned himself to the impulse which had thus strangely been produced. In consequence he joined the Methodists, and became an itinerant preacher, but he would often say when he related this story, that if ever he preached by the assistance of the spirit of God, it was at that time."

An effect so different from what was contemplated when the exhibition commenced, and so suddenly, and in so important a manner, produced upon both speaker and hearers, may, no doubt, be explained satisfactorily by those who rightly understand the operations of the power which accompanied that voice which said, "Saul! Saul! why persecutest thou me?"

"MANY THINGS IN FEW WORDS."

A work under this title has been recently published in New-York, which ought to be in the hands of every one. It is justly said, that it *contains many things in few words*, and sentiments too, that ought to be treasured up in our memories.

We shall occasionally give a few selections from this work, and commence with the following:

PUBLIC CHARITIES, and Benevolent Associations for the gratuitous relief of every species of distress, are peculiar to Christianity; no other system of religious policy has *originated* them; they form its highest praise and characteristic feature; an order of benevolence so disinterested, and so exalted, looking before and after, could no more have *preceded* revelation, than light the sun.

APPLAUSE is the spur of noble minds—the end and aim of weak ones.

LOVE like a cold bath, is never negative—it seldom leaves us where it finds us; if once we plunge into it, it will either heighten our virtues, or inflame our vices.

OUR wealth is often a snare to ourselves, and *always* a temptation to others.

THERE are three kinds of praise, that which we yield, that which we lend, and that which we pay—we yield it to the powerful from fear, we lend it to the weak from interest, and we pay it to the deserving from gratitude.

THE seeds of repentance are sown in youth by pleasure, but the harvest is reaped in age by pa[illegible]

The Ladies' Friend—No. XVI.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

TO MISS C. L. F. D.

Lov'd companion of my sorrows,
Let me seek thy smiles again,
They're a balm which Fancy borrows,
To lull the rage of mental pain.

When no more strong grief concealing,
Reluctant bows my aching heart,
Who like thee can soothe its feeling?
Who like thee allay its smart?

When despondence settles on me,
Still maintain thy lov'd controul—
Let those eyes still smile upon me;
They're the sunshine of my soul.

ALFRED.

CONJUGAL FRIENDSHIP.

"Celestial happiness! whene'er she stoops
To visit earth, one shrine the goddess finds,
And one alone, to make her sweet amends
For absent heaven—the bosom of a Friend."

YOUNG.

While plenty smiles around, and the festive board is crowned with all the luxuries which opulence affords, man may be surrounded by flatterers whom he fondly cherishes as friends. But let misfortune strip him of his riches—or even threaten the loss of them—he may seek in vain for a remedy from these parasites of his prosperity—instead of the proffers of affection and friendship, he meets with nothing but scorn and repulsive coolness.

Disappointed, disheartened, and nearly distracted, he returns home. Then dreadful, indeed, is his lot, if he finds there no consolations from the fond endearments of a wife. Hope is lost. In sad sullenness he retires to his apartment—alternately blaming himself and cursing his deceivers—and, finally, seeks to drown reflection in the poisonous glass. But oh! how different is the case of that man who is met by the smiles of her, who, in glowing youth, while he held her trembling hand, with blushing cheeks and quivering lips, vowed she would love and honour him as the partner of her earthly happiness. She rushes into his arms—and half the agony of his soul is lost in this embrace of conjugal affection. In youth, when he met the love kindling glances of her soft blue eyes, he thought her beautiful—when he led her blushing to the altar, his happiness seemed complete. Gathered round the social fireside, he sees her dispensing the bounties of hospitality, and the affections of a mother, then he knows she is dear to him. But now, in the transports of love he exclaims, "Oh! woman, best of heaven's blessings, thou art man's guardian angel while on earth!"

CALCULATIONS OF LOVE.

It is needless to address polite readers on the absolute necessity of prudential considerations in marriage. But though the worship of Plutus seems to be the established religion of the age, yet there are a few dissenters remaining who fancy that pure love will supply a good dinner.—This rash conclusion is more the effect of ignorance than from any real dereliction of principle, and proceeds from not knowing the *value* of money, and not from a Spartan renunciation of the comforts it procures. Suppose some lace-enveloped Lydia Languish, in the height of her paroxysm for poor Ensign Beverly, were compelled to assist the family caterer in the routine of purchasing daily provisions, she would discover a great many inelegant articles to which she never affixed either value or importance that have operated as a constant drain upon the needful. If she understand the common rudiments of arithmetic let her subtract these essentials from the Ensign's pay, and see how much will remain to be "the food of love."

CHARADE,

Addressed to a Lady by her Lover.

Would Amanda, the pride of the plain,
My first condescend but to prove,
Her fondly attach'd, grateful swain,
Would devote ev'ry hour to his love.

To purchase a joy so refin'd,
My second he'd willingly be;
For who a disgrace could e'er find,
In attending what's valued by thee?

With what bliss shall I hear you declare,
That my first you'll no longer refuse;
Then my whole takes you under his care,
To protect, to adore, and amuse.

Answer to the Charade in last Saturday's paper.
Dot-age.

LINES

Written in imitation of Anacreon Moore.

BY MR. M'CLEARY.

Oh! woman, lovely woman dear,
Was sent on earth to bless
The lonely life of weary man,
And cheer him in distress.
"Oh! yes, believe me, it is true."

For when Misfortune and her train,
Envelopes us in care,
'Tis then sweet woman's soothing strain,
Convinces us she's fair.
"Oh! yes, believe me, it is true."

Their smiling looks, endearing ways,
Were sent from Heaven above—
Hard is the heart from woman strays,
That heart can never love.
"Oh! yes, believe me, it is true."

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

As an instance of the effects of imprisonment for debt, the following article is copied from a work lately published by S. G. Wordsworth, of New-York.

"Some years since a young man by the name of Brown was cast into prison in this city for debt. His manners were interesting. His fine dark eyes beamed so much intelligence, his lively countenance expressed so much ingenuousness, that I was induced, contrary to my usual rule, to seek his acquaintance. Companions in misery, we soon became attached to each other.

Brown was informed that one of his creditors would not consent to his discharge; that he had abused him very much (as is usual in such cases) and made a solemn oath to keep him in gaol "*till he rotted.*" I watched Brown's countenance when he received this information; and, whether it was fancy or not, I cannot say, but I thought I saw the cheering spirit of hope in that moment desert him forever.

Nothing gave Brown pleasure but the daily visits of his amiable wife. By the help of a kind relation, she was able to give him sometimes soup, wine, and fruit, and every day, clear or stormy, she visited the prison to cheer the drooping spirits of her husband. She was uncommonly pretty. She seemed an angel, administering consolation to a man about to converse with angels. One day passed the hour of one o'clock, and she came not. Brown was uneasy. Two, three, and four passed, and she did not appear. Brown was distracted. A messenger arrived, Mrs. Brown was very dangerously ill, and supposed to be dying in a convulsive fit. As soon as Brown had received this information, he darted to the door with the rapidity of lightning.—The inner door was open; and the goaler who had just let some one in, was closing it as Brown passed violently through. The goaler knocked him down with a massy iron key which he held in his hand; and Brown was carried back lifeless, and covered with blood, to his cell.

Mrs. Brown died—and her husband was deprived even of the privilege of closing her eyes. He lingered for some time, till, at last, he called me one day, and gazing on me, while a faint smile played upon his lips, he said, "he believed death was more kind than his creditors." After a few convulsive struggles he expired,

Peter Pindar's opinion of Cats and Dogs.

I do not love a cat—his disposition is mean and suspicious. A friendship of years is cancelled in a moment, by an accidental tread on his tail or foot—he instantly spits, raises his back, twirls his tail of malignity, and shows, turning back as he goes off, a staring vindictive face, full of horrid oaths and unforgiveness, seeming to say, "Perdition catch you! I hate you forever." But the dog is my delight: tread on his tail or foot, he expresses for a moment the uneasiness of his feelings; but in an instant the complaint is ended. He runs round you; seems to declare his sorrow for complaining, as it was not intentionally done, nay to make himself the aggressor; and begs, by whinings and lickings, that his master will think no more of it.

Many a time when Ranger, wishing for a little sport, has run to the gun, smelled to it, then wriggling his tail, and with his eyes full of the most expressive fire, leaping up against me, whining and begging, have I against my inclination, indulged him with a scamper through the woods, or in the fields; for many a time he has left a warm nest, amongst the snows of winter, to start pleasure for me. Thus there is a moral obligation between a man and a dog.

NEWS.

Many persons read newspapers without attending to the importance of the word *News*, or the idea it ought to furnish us with. In the first place, as news comes from all quarters of the terraqueous globe, so the very word itself clearly points out to us, viz. *N.* North—*E.* East—*W.* West—*S.* South. There is no word in the language which can furnish a title more expressive. In the second place it recommends to us the practice of the four following virtues, viz.—Nobleness in our thoughts—Equity in our dealings—Wisdom in our conduct—and Sobriety in our lives.

Proceedings of Congress.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1821.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Otis, of Massachusetts, appeared and took his seat.

No business was transacted to-day besides receiving and reading the President's Message, of which, on motion of Mr. LANMAN, three thousand copies were ordered to be printed; and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following members attended yesterday and took their seats: Mr. Whitman, of Maine, Mr. Lathrop of Massachusetts, Mr. Sloan of Ohio, Mr. Swearingen and Mr. Jackson of Virginia, Mr. Neale of Maryland, and Mr. Stewart of N. Carolina.

After the journal was read, Mr. RHEA of Tennessee called for the consideration of the resolution which he submitted yesterday, for the appointment of the standing committees. The resolution was thereupon considered, and agreed to.

[The committees will not be announced until to-morrow. The Speaker appoints them.]

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, it was

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, proceed to the choice of a Chaplain on the part of the House.

Mr. HILL, from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President would communicate to this House by Message this day.

Mr. RHEA, of Tenn. moved that the subject of revolutionary pensions be referred to a select committee.

Mr RHEA assented to the suggestion, and the resolution was ordered to be on the table.

A Message was announced from the President of the United States, which was delivered to the Chair by Mr S. L. Gouverneur, and was read, as it will be found in the succeeding columns.

On motion of Mr. *Sawyer*, it was *Resolved*, That the Message, together with the Documents accompanying the same, be referred to a committee of the whole House on the State of the Union; and that 5000 copies thereof be printed.

The House then adjourned.—*Nat. Intel.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

At 12 o'clock this day, the President of the United States transmitted to both houses of Congress, by Mr. S. L. GOUVERNEUR, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

The progress of our affairs since the last session, has been such as may justly be claimed and expected, under a government deriving all its powers from an enlightened people, and under laws formed by their representatives, on great consideration, for the sole purpose of promoting the welfare and happiness of their constituents. In the execution of those laws, and of the powers vested by the constitution in the Executive, unremitted attention has been paid to the great objects to which they extend. In the concerns which are exclusively internal, there is good cause to be satisfied with the result.

The laws have had their due operation and effect. In those relating to foreign powers, I am happy to state that peace and amity are preserved with all, by a strict observance, on both sides, of the rights of each. In matters touching our commercial intercourse, where a difference of opinion has existed, in any case, as to the conditions on which it should be placed, each party has pursued its own policy, without giving just cause of offence to the other. In this annual communication, especially when it is addressed to a new Congress, the whole scope of our political concerns naturally comes into view; that errors, if such have been committed, may be corrected; that defects, which have become manifest, may be remedied; and on the other hand, that measures which were adopted on due deliberation, and which experience has shown are just in themselves and essential to the public welfare, should be persevered in and supported. In performing this necessary and very important duty, I shall endeavor to place before you, on its merits, every subject that is thought to be entitled to your particular attention, in as distinct and clear a light, as I may be able.

By an act of the 3d of March, 1815, so much of the several acts as imposed higher duties on the tonnage of foreign vessels, and on the productions and manufactures of foreign nations when imported into the United States in foreign vessels, than when imported in vessels of the United States, were repealed, so far as respected the manufactures and productions of the nation to which such vessel belonged, on condition, that the repeal should take effect only in favor of any foreign nation when the executive should be satisfied that such discriminating duties, to the disadvantage of the United States, had likewise been repealed by such nation. By this act a proposition was made to all nations to place our commerce, with each, on a basis, which it was presumed would be acceptable to all.

Every nation was allowed to bring its manufactures and productions into our ports, and to take the manufactures and productions of the U. States, back to their ports in their own vessels, on the same conditions that they might be transported in vessels of the United States; and in return it was required that a like accommodation should be granted to the vessels of the U. States, in the ports of other powers. The articles to be admitted or prohibited, on either side, formed no part of the proposed arrangement. Each party would retain the right to admit or prohibit such articles from the other as it thought proper and on its own conditions.

When the nature of the commerce between the United States and every other country was taken into view, it was thought that this proposition would be considered fair and even liberal, by every power. The exports of the United States consist generally of articles of the first necessity, and of rude materials, in demand for foreign manufactories of great bulk, requiring for their transportation many vessels, the return for which, in the manufactures and productions of any foreign country, even when disposed of there to advantage, may be brought in a single vessel. This observation is more especially applicable to those countries from which manufactures alone are imported, but it applies, in a great extent to the European dominions of every European power, and, in a certain extent, to all the colonies of these powers. By placing, then, the navigation precisely on the same ground, in the transportation of exports and imports, between the United States and other countries, it was presumed that all was offered which could be desired. It seemed to be the only proposition which could be devised which would retain even the semblance of equality in our favor.

Many considerations of great weight gave us a right to expect that this commerce should be extended to the colonies, as well as to the European dominions of other powers. With the latter, especially with countries exclusively manufacturing, the advantage was manifestly on their side. An indemnity for that loss was expected from a trade with the colonies, and, with the greater reason, as it was known that the supplies which the colonies derived from us were of the highest importance to them, their labor being bestowed with so much greater profit in the culture of other articles, and because, likewise, the articles of which those supplies consisted, forming so large a proportion of the U. States, were never admitted into any of the ports of Europe, except in cases of great emergency, to avert a serious calamity. When no article is admitted which is not required to supply the wants of the party admitting it, and admitting then, not in favor of any particular county to the disadvantage of others but on conditions equally applicable to all, it seems just that the articles thus admitted and invited should be carried thither in the vessels of the country affording such supply, and that the reciprocity should be found in a corresponding accommodation on the other side. By allowing each party to participate in the transportation of such supplies, on the payment of equal tonnage, a strong proof was afforded of an accommodating spirit. To abandon to it the transportation of the whole would be a sacrifice which ought not to be expected. The demand, in the present instance, would be the more unreasonable, in consideration of the inequality existing in the trade with the parent country.

Such was the basis of our sytem, as established by the act of 1815, and such its true character. In the year in which this act was passed, a treaty was concluded with Great Britain, in strict conformity with its principles, in regard to her European dominions. To her colonies, however, in the West Indies and on this continent, it was not extended, the British government claiming the exclusive supply of those colonies, and from our own ports, and of the productions of the colonies in return, in her own vessels. To this claim the United States could not assent, and, in consequence, each party suspended the intercourse, in the vessels of the other, by a prohibition, which still exists.

The same conditions were offered to France, but not accepted. Her Government has demanded other conditions, more favourable to her navigation, and which should also give extraordinary encouragement to her manufactures and productions, in the ports of the United States. To these it was thought improper to accede, and, in consequence, the restrictive regulations, which had been adopted on her part, being countervailed on the part of the United States, the direct commerce, between the two countries, in the vessels of each party, has been in a great measure suspended. It is much to be regretted, that although negociation has long been pending, such is the diversity of views entertained, on the various points, which have been brought into discussion, that there does not appear to be any reasonable prospect of its early conclusion.

It is my duty to state, as a cause of very great regret, that very serious differences have occurred, in the negociation, respecting the construction of the eighth article of the treaty of 1703, whereby Louisiana was ceded to the United States, and likewise respecting the seizure of the Apollo, in 1820, for a violation of our revenue laws. The claim of the government of France has excited not less surprize than concern, because there does not appear to be a just foundation for it in either instance. By the eighth article of the Treaty referred to, it is stipulated that, after the expiration of twelve years, during which it was provided, by the preceding or seventh article that the vessels of France and Spain should be admitted into the ports of the ceded Territory, without paying higher duties on merchandise, or tonnage on the vessels, than such as were paid by citizens of the United States, the ships of France should forever afterwards be placed on the footing of the most favoured nation.

By the obvious construction of this article it is presumed that it was intended, that no favour should be granted to any power in those ports to which France should not be forthwith entitled; nor should any accommodation be allowed to another power, on conditions to which she would not, also, be entitled upon the same conditions. Under this construction, no favor or accommodation, could be granted, to any power, to the prejudice of France. By allowing the equivalent, allowed by those powers, she would always stand, in those ports, on the footing of the most favoured nation. But, if this article should be construed, as that France should enjoy, of right, and without paying the equivalent, all the advantages of such conditions, as might be allowed to other powers, in return for important concessions made by them, then, the whole character of the stipulation would be changed. She would not be placed on the footing of the most favored nation, but on a footing held by no other nation. She would enjoy all the advantages allowed to them, in consideration of like advantages allowed to us, free from every, and any, condition, whatever.

As little cause has the government of France to complain of the seizure of the Apollo, and the removal of other vessels from the waters of the St. Mary's. It will not be denied, that every nation has a right to regulate its commercial system as it thinks fit; and to enforce the collection of its revenue, provided it be done without an invasion of the rights of other powers. The violation of its revenue laws is an offence which all nations punish:—the punishment of which, gives no just cause of complaint, to the power to which the offenders belong, provided it be extended to all equally. In this case, every circumstance which occurred, indicated a fixed purpose to violate our revenue laws. Had the party intended to pursue a fair trade, he would have entered our ports, and paid the duties; or had he intended to have carried on a legitimate circuitous commerce, with the United States, he would have entered the port of some other power, landed his goods at the custom house according to law, and re-shipped and sent them in the vessel of such power, or of some other power which might lawfully bring them, free from such duties, to a port in the United States.

But the conduct of the party in this case was altogether different. He entered the river St. Marys the boundary between the United States and Florida, took his position on the Spanish side, on which, in the whole extent of the river, there was no town, no port, or custom house, and scarcely any settlement. His purpose, therefore, was not to sell his goods to the inhabitants of Florida, but to the citizens of the United States, in exchange for their productions, which could not be done, without a direct and palpable breach of our laws. It is known that a regular and systematic plan had been formed by certain other persons for the violation of our revenue system, which made it the more necessary to check the proceeding in its commencement.

That the unsettled bank of a river so remote from the Spanish garrisons and population, could give no protection to any party in such a practice, is believed to be in strict accord with the law of nations. It would not have comported with a friendly policy in Spain herself, to have established a custom house there, since it could have subserved no other purpose than to elude our revenue laws. But the government of Spain did not adopt that measure. On the contrary, it is understood, that the Captain General of Cuba, to whom an application to that effect was made, by these adventurers, had not acceded to it. The condition of these provinces for many years, before they were ceded to the United States, needs not now be dwelt on. Inhabited by different tribes of Indians, and an inroad for every kind of adventurer, the jurisdiction of Spain may be said to have been almost exclusively confined to her garrisons. It certainly could not extend to places where she had no authority.

The rules therefore, applicable to settled countries, governed by laws, could not be deemed so, to the deserts of Florida, and to the occurrences there. It merits attention, also that the territory had been ceded to the United States, by a treaty, the ratification of which had not been refused, and which has been performed. Under such circumstances, therefore Spain became less responsible for such acts committed there, and the United States more at liberty to exercise authority, to prevent so great a mischief. The conduct of this government, has, in every instance, been conciliatory and friendly to France. The construction of our revenue law in its application to the cases which have formed the ground of such serious complaints on her part, and the order to the collector of St. Mary's in accord with it, were given two years before these cases occurred, and in reference to a breach which was attempted by the subjects of another power. Its application therefore, to the cases in question was inevitable.—As soon as the treaty, by which these provinces were ceded to the United States was ratified, and all danger of further breach of our revenue laws ceased, an order was given for the release of the vessel, which had been seized, and for the dismission of the libel, which had been instituted against her.

The principles of this system of reciprocity founded on the law of the the 3d of March, 1815, have been since carried into effect with the Kingdoms of the Netherlands, Sweden, Prussia, and with Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, and Oldenburg, with a provision made by subsequent laws, in regard to the Netherlands, Prussia, Homburg, and Bremen, that such produce and manufactures, as could only be, or most usually were first shipped from the ports of those countries, the same being imported in vessels, wholy belonging to their subjects, should be considered and admitted as their own manufactures and productions.

The government of Norway has, by an ordinance, opened the ports of that part of the dominions of the King of Sweden, to the vessels of the United States upon the payment of no other or higher duties, than are paid by the Norwegian vessels, from whatever place arriving, and with whatever articles laden. They have requested the reciprocal allowance for the vessels of Norway in the ports of the United States. As this privilege is not within the scope of the act of the 3d of March, 1815, and can only be granted by Congress and as it may involve the commercial relations of the Union with other nations, the subject is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

I have presented thus fully to your view our commercial relations with others powers, that, seeing them in detail with each power, and knowing the basis on which they rest, Congress may in its wisdom decide whether any change ought to be made, and, if any, in what respect. If this basis is unjust or unreasonable surely it ought to be abandoned; but if it be just and reasonable, and any change in it will make concessions subversive of the principles of equality, and tending in its consequences to sap the foundations of our prosperity, then the reasons are equally strong for adhering to the ground already taken, and supporting it by such further regulations as may appear to be proper, should any additional support be found necessary.

The question concerning the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been, by a joint act of the Representatives of the United States and of Great Britain, at the court of St. Petersburg, submitted to the decision of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia. The result of that submission has not yet been received. The Commissioners under the 5th article of that treaty not having been able to agree upon their decision, their reports to the two Governments, conformably to the provisions of the treaty, may be expected at an early day.

With Spain, the treaty of February 22d 1819, has been partly carried into execution. Possession of East and West Florida has been given to the United States, but the officers charged with that service by an order from his Catholic Majesty delivered by his Minister to the Secretary of State, and transmitted by a special agent to the Captain General of Cuba, to whom it was directed, and in whom the government of those provinces was vested, have not only omitted, in contravention of the express stipulation, to deliver over the archives and documents relating to the property and sovereignty of those provinces, all of which it was expected would have been delivered, either before or when the troops were withdrawn, but defeated since, every effort of the United States to obtain them, especially those of the greatest importance. This omission has given rise to several incidents of a painful nature, the character of which will be fully disclosed by the documents, which will hereafter be communicated.

In every other circumstance, the law of the 3d of March last, for carrying into effect that treaty, has been duly attended to. For the execution of that part which preserved in force, for the government of the inhabitants, for the term specified, all the civil, military, and judicial powers, exercised by the existing government of those provinces, an adequate number of officers, as was presumed, were appointed and ordered to their respective stations. Both provinces were formed into one territory, and a governor appointed for it; but, in consideration of the pre-existing division, and of the distance and difficulty of communication between Pensacola, the residence of the governor of West Florida, and St. Augustine, that of the governor of East Florida, at which places the inconsiderable population of each province was principally collected, two secretaries were appointed, one to reside at Pensacola, and the other at St Augustine. Due attention was likewise paid to the execution of the laws of the United States relating to the revenue and slave trade, which were extended to these provinces. The whole territory was divided into three collection districts, that part lying between the river St. Mary's and Cape Florida forming one, that from the Cape to the Apalachicola, another, and that from Apalachicola to the Perdido, the third.

To these districts the usual number of revenue officers were appointed; and, to secure the due operation of these laws, one judge and a district attorney were appointed to reside at Pensacola; and likewise, one judge and a district attorney, to reside at St Augustine, with a specified boundary between them; and one marshall for the whole, with authority to appoint a deputy. In carrying this law into effect, and especially that part of it relating to the powers of the existing government of these provinces, it was thought important, in consideration of the short term for which it was to operate, and the radical change which would be made at the approaching session of Congress, to avoid expense, to make no appointment which should not be absolutely necessary to give effect to those powers, to withdraw none of our citizens from other pursuits, whereby to subject the government to claims which could not be gratified, and the parties to losses, which it would be painful to witness.

It has been seen with much concern, that in the performance of these duties, a collision arose between the governor of the territory, and the judge appointed for the western district. It was presumed that the law under which this transitory government was organized, and the commissions which were granted to the officers, who were appointed to exercise each a branch of the system, and to which the commissions were adapted, would have been understood in the same sense by them, in which they were understood by the executive. Much allowance is due to officers, employed in each branch of this system, and the more so, as there is good cause to believe that each acted under a conviction that he possessed the power which he undertook to exercise. Of the officer holding the principal station, I think it proper to observe, that he accepted it with reluctance, in compliance with the invitation given him, and from a high sense of duty to his country, being willing to contribute to the consummation of an event which would secure complete protection to an important part of our union, which had suffered much, from incursion and invasion, and to the defence of which, his very gallant and patriotic services had been so signally and usefully devoted.

From the intrinsic difficulty of executing laws, deriving their origin from different sources, and so essentially different in many important circumstances, the advantage, and indeed the necessity of establishing as soon as may be practicable, a well organized government over that territory, on the principles of our system, is apparent. This subject, therefore, is recommended to the early consideration of Congress.

In compliance with an injunction of the law of the 3d of March last, three commissioners have also been appointed, and a board organized, for carrying into effect the eleventh article of the treaty above recited, making provision for the payment of such of our citizens, as have well founded claims on Spain, of the character specified by that treaty. This board has entered on its duties, and has made some progress therein. The commissioners and surveyor of his Catholic majesty, provided for by the fourth article of the treaty, have not yet arrived in the United States, but are soon expected. As soon as they do arrive, corresponding appointments will be made, and every facility be afforded, for the due execution of this service.

The Government of his most faithful majesty, since the termination of the last session of Congress, has been moved from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon, where a revolution, similar to that which had occurred in the neighboring kingdom of Spain had, in like manner, been sanctioned, by the accepted and pledged faith of the reigning monarch. The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and the Portuguese dominions, interrupted by that important event, has not yet been resumed, but the change of internal administration, having already materially affected the commercial intercourse of the United States with the Portuguese dominions, the renewal of the public missions between the two countries appears to be advisable at an early day.

It is understood that the colonies in South America have had great success during the present year, in the struggle for their independence. The new government of Colombia has extended its territories, and considerably augmented its strength; and at Buenos Ayres, where civil dissention had for some time before prevailed greater harmony and better order appear to have been established. Equal success has attended their efforts in the provinces on the Pacific. It has long been manifest, that it would be impossible for Spain to reduce these colonies by force, and equally so, that no conditions short of their independence would be satisfactory to them. It may therefore be presumed, and it is earnestly hoped, that the government of Spain, guided by enlightened and liberal councils, will find it to comport with its interests and due to its magnanimity, to terminate this exhausting controversy on that basis. To promote this result, by friendly counsel, with the government of Spain, will be the object of the government of the U. States.

In conducting the liberal operations of the year, it has been found necessary to carry into full effect the act of the last session of congress, authorizing a loan of five millions of dollars. This sum has been raised at an average premium of five dollars fifty-nine hundredths per cent. upon stock bearing an interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, redeemable at the option of the government, after the first day of January, 1835.

There has been issued, under the provisions of this act, four millions seven hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and thirty cents, of the five per cent. stock; and there has been, or will be redeemed during the year, three millions one hundred and ninety-seven thousand and thirty dollars seventy-one cents of Louisiana six per cent. deferred stock, and Mississippi stock. There has, therefore, been an actual increase of the public debt, contracted during the year, of one million five hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars sixty-nine cents.

The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of January to the 30th of September last, have amounted to sixteen millions two hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars seventy cents, which, with the balance of one million one hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars twenty-one cents in the Treasury on the former day, make the aggregate sum of seventeen millions four hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars ninety-one cents.

The payments from the Treasury during the same period have amounted to fifteen millions six hundred and fifty-five thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars forty-seven cents, leaving in the Treasury on the last mentioned day, the sum of one million seven hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and seventy dollars forty-four cents. It is estimated that the receipts of the fourth quarter of the year, will exceed the demands which will be made on the Treasury, during the same period, and that the amount in the Treasury, on the 30th September last, will be increased on the first day of January next.

At the close of the last session, it was anticipated that the progressive diminution of the public revenue in 1819 and 1820, which had been the result of the languid state of our foreign commerce in those years, had, in the latter year, reached its extreme point of depression. It has, however, been ascertained that that point was reached only at the termination of the first quarter of the present year. From that time until the 30th September last, the duties secured have exceeded those of the corresponding quarters of the last year, one million one hundred and seventy two thousand dollars; whilst the amount of debentures issued during the three first quarters of this year, is nine hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars less than that of the same quarters of the last year.

There are just grounds to believe that the improvement which has occurred in the revenue, during the last mentioned period, will not only be maintained, but that it will progressively increase through the next and several succeeding years, so as to realize the results which were presented upon that subject, by the official reports of the Treasury, at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

Under the influence of the most unfavorable circumstances, the revenue, for the next and subsequent year, to the years 1825, will exceed the demands at present authorized by law.

It may fairly be presumed, that, under the protection given to domestic manufactures, by the existing laws, we shall become, at no distant period, a manufacturing country, on an extensive scale. Possessing, as we do, the raw materials, in such vast amount, with a capacity to augment them, to an indefinite extent, raising within the country aliment of every kind, to an amount far exceeding the demand for home consumption, even in the most unfavorable years, and to be obtained always at a very moderate price; skilled, also, as our people are in the mechanic arts, and in every improvement calculated to lessen the demand for, and the price of labor, it is manifest that their success, in every branch of domestic industry, may and will be carried, under the encouragement given by the present duties, to an extent to meet any demand, which, under a fair competition, may be made on it.

A considerable increase of domestic manufactures, by diminishing the importation of foreign, will probably tend to lessen the amount of the public revenue. As however, a large proportion of the revenue, which is derived from duties, is raised from other articles than manufactures, the demand for which will increase with our population—it is believed, that a fund will still be raised from that source, adequate to the greater part of the national expenditures especially as those expenditures, should we continue to be blessed with peace, will be diminished by completion of the fortifications, dock yards, and other public works; by the augmentation of the navy to the point to which it is proposed to carry it, and by the payment of the public debt, including pensions for military services.

It cannot be doubted, that the more complete our internal resources, and the less dependent we are on foreign powers, for every national, as well as domestic purpose, the greater and more stable will be the public felicity. By the increase of domestic manufactures, will the demand for the raw materials at home be increased, and thus will the dependence of the several parts of our Union on each other, and the strength of the Union itself, be proportionably augmented.

In this process, which is very desirable, and inevitable under the existing duties, the resources which obviously present themselves to supply a deficiency in the revenue, should it occur, are the interests which may derive the principal benefit from the change. If domestic manufactures are raised by duties on foreign, the deficiency in the fund necessary for public purposes should be supplied by duties on the former. At the last session it seemed doubtful, whether the revenue derived from the present sources would be adequate to all the great purposes of our Union, including the construction of our fortifications, the augmentation of our navy, and the protection of our commerce, against the dangers to which it is exposed. Had the deficiency been such as to subject us to the necessity, either to abandon those measures of defence, or to resort to other means for adequate funds, the course presented to the adoption of a virtuous and enlightened people, appeared to be a plain one.—It must be gratifying to all to know, that this necessity does not exist.

Nothing, however, in contemplation of such important objects, which can be easily provided for, should be left to hazard. It is thought that the revenue may receive an augmentation from the existing sources, and in a manner to aid our manufactures, without hastening, prematurely, the result which has been suggested. It is believed that a moderate additional duty on certain articles would have that effect, without being liable to any serious objection.

The examination of the whole coast, for the construction of permanent fortifications, from St. Croix to the Sabine, with the exception of a part of the territory lately acquired, will be completed in the present year, as will the survey of the Mississippi, under the resolution of the House of Representatives, from the mouth of the Ohio to the ocean, and likewise of the Ohio, from Louisville to the Mississippi. A progress, corresponding with the sums appropriated, has also been made in the construction of these fortifications, at the points designated.

As they will form a system of defence for the whole maritime frontier, and in consequence, for the interior, and are to last for ages, the utmost care has been taken to fix the position of each work, and to form it on such a scale as will be adequate to the purpose intended by it. All the inlets and assailable parts of the Union have been minutely examined, and positions taken with a view to the best effect, observing in every instance, a just regard to economy. Doubts, however, being entertained, as to the propriety of the position, and extent of the work on Dauphine Island, further progress in it was suspended soon after the last session of Congress, and an order was given to the board of engineers and naval commissioners, to make a further and more minute examination of it, in both respects, and to report the result without delay.

Due progress has been made in the construction of vessels of war, according to the law providing for the gradual augmentation of the navy, and to the extent of existing appropriations. The vessels authorized by the act of 1820, have all been completed, and are now in actual service. None of the larger ships have been, or will be launched for the present, the object being to protect all which may not be required for immediate service from decay, by suitable buildings erected over them. A squadron has been maintained as heretofore, in the Mediterranean, by means whereof, peace has been preserved with the Barbary powers. This squadron has been reduced the present year to as small a force as is compatible with the fulfilment of the object intended by it. From past experience and the best information respecting the views of those powers, it is distinctly understood that should our squadron be withdrawn, they would soon recommence their hostilities and depredations upon our commerce. Their fortifications have lately been re-built, and their maritime force increased.

It has also been found necessary to maintain a naval force in the Pacific, for the protection of the very important interests of our citizens engaged in commerce and the fisheries in that sea. Vessels have likewise been employed in cruizing along the Atlantic coast, in the Gulph of Mexico, on the coast of Africa, and in the neighboring seas. In the latter many piracies have been committed on our commerce, and so extensive was becoming the range of those unprincipled adventurers, that there was cause to apprehend, without a timely and decisive effort to suppress them, the worst consequences would ensue. Fortunately a considerable check has been given to that spirit by our cruisers, who have succeeded in capturing and destroying several of their vessels.

Nevertheless, it is considered an object of high importance, to continue these cruizers until the practice is entirely suppressed. Like success has attended our efforts to suppress the slave trade.—Under the flag of the United States, and the sanction of their papers, the trade may be considered as entirely suppressed; and, if any of our citizens are engaged in it, under the flags and papers of other powers, it is only from a respect to the rights of those powers, that these offenders are not seized and brought home, to receive the punishment which the laws inflict.

If every other power should adopt the same policy, and pursue the same vigorous means for carrying it into effect, the trade could no longer exist.

Deeply impressed with the blessings which we enjoy, and of which we have such manifold proofs, my mind is irresistibly drawn to the Almighty Being, the Great Source from whence they proceed, and to whom our most grateful acknowledgments are due. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1821.

The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, December 8, 1821.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening, by the Rev [illegible] White, Mr. J. FISHER LEAMING, to RE[illegible]CA, daughter of Robert Waln, Esq. all of this city.

MARRIED, on Friday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hogan, Mr. NICHOLAS KEOUGH, to Miss ANN M'GAULEY, both of this city.

We have omitted a number of articles intended for this week's paper, to make room for the President's Message.

CONGRESS.—The election of speaker occupied the House of Representatives the whole of the two first day's sittings—and, after eleven unsuccessful ballotings, terminated in the choice of Mr. PHILIP P. BARBOUR, of Virginia. Mr. B. was conducted to the chair, by Messrs. Nelson of Vir. and Warfield of Md.—after the oath of office was administered to him, he addressed the House, in warm and forcible terms, acknowledging the *unexpected* honour which they had conferred upon him, and at the same time expressed his inability to do justice to the important station he was called on to fill.* The House was then organized by the appointment of a clerk, sergeant-at-arms, &c. A committee was ordered to wait on the President, to inform him that the House was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, both houses of Congress received the President's Message—it will be found in the opposite page.

* The Speaker is the only individual in Congress who, while acting in that capacity, is allowed to take no share in the debate.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania convened at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last.—A quorum of both houses being present, the different speakers were ballotted for—and resulted in the choice of Gen. WILLIAM MARKS, of Allegheny county, in the Senate, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE, Esq. in the House of Representatives. Several petitions have been presented for the establishment of a Loan office. The election of U. S. Senator will probably take place this day.

The Governor's Message will be found in an accompany Extra.

COUNTERFEITERS.

Through the activity and vigilance of Messrs. M'Ginley, Hoffecker and Hamilton, *of the police*, several members of the Gang of Counterfeiters by which the city has recently been infested, were surprised and arrested on Monday night last.—They were brought before Alderman Pettit, in the Mayor's Office on the following morning, (Mr. Wharton being absent from indisposition,) and committed for trial. We forbear remarks upon their innocence or culpability, but we cannot refrain from deprecating the laxity of system in the Banks, in not making more ample provisions for the detection of these depredators. Of late years the paragraphs in the various news-papers of the union, relating to the subject of Forgeries, have become a perfect eye-sore. No encouragement, or at least very little inducement being held out by the institutions most interested, in suppressing an evil, not less injurious to themselves than pernicious to society—whatever efforts are made by the officers of the police are predicated upon rare and very honourable principles of duty. The continued zeal manifested by Mr. M'Ginley to serve the police and the banks also, deserves much commendation—nor should it be withheld from Mr. Robinson, who on more occasions than one, has been eminently useful. This Officer had the good fortune on *Tuesday* last, to be equally successful with his associates on the preceding night, by the detection and fortunate arrest of two more of this formidable gang. They received passports of course, to join their fellows at the general receptacle.

GAMBLING.—It is certainly gratifying to perceive, that this vice so destructive of morality, religion and social happiness, and which for a long time has been so extensively carried on, particularly in our Southern and Western States, is undergoing a purgation that will no doubt be beneficial to society.—A short time since, we published an account of a nest of these social Robbers being broken up in Cincinnati, (Ohio)—in Kentucky, too, the strength of the law bids fair to put a stop to their vile practices. In New Orleans a severe law has been put in force against them, which, we trust, will be rigidly executed. In Huntsville, (Alab.) a man by the name of Michael Miller, was lately tried and convicted of setting up and keeping a *Hazlet* table, and fined $500, to stand in the pillory one hour each day, for three days successively, and to be imprisoned until the fine and costs of prosecution were discharged. This is right. If these measures are persevered in, there is no doubt but this evil will shortly terminate.—We cannot forbear to add that if the laws of this State were put into execution against some of the innumerable, unlawful gambling tables in this city it would have a salutary effect.

An English man of war Cutter, having touched at Anticosti, found encamped there the passengers and crew, 140 in number, of ship Earl of Dalhousie, from Scotland, for Quebec, cast away on that desolate Island. They had, however, plenty of provisions; and the cutter, a few days after, fell in with a large brig bound to Quebec, in ballast, and the master promised to call and take them on board.

THE ART OF PUFFING.

"And do you think there are any who are influenced by this?"

"O yes, the number who undergo the fatigue of judging for themselves is very small indeed."

Sheridan's Critic.

Legitimate criticism, conducted upon impartial principles, and with a right understanding of the subject under review, divested of acrimonious expressions, and having no motive but to instruct, is beneficial to society generally, and to man individually. *He* performs eminent services to his fellow beings, who, having the capacity to teach, and the ability to detect error, and illustrate truths, devotes his time to so useful and meritorious a purpose. But no practice can be more deleterious than that which Mr. Sheridan has so successfully and ingeniously satirized by the title of the "*Art of Puffing*," a kind of art which he arranges in several sectional divisions, such as the *direct*—the *oblique*—the *indirect*, &c. An indulgence in this art has of late become prevalent, and we are *sometimes* disposed to think that it neither serves the purpose, nor receives the approbation of the person who is unwillingly made the subject of it. If it be not skilfully accomplished, an imputation of connivance immediately follows, but from *moderate* praise, and a *candid* delivery of opinion, in which the merits and defects of the party are honestly pointed out, truth may be inferred, and the purpose achieved. Within a few days past, we have read several paragraphs of this description of puffing, which we are convinced the subject of them, Mr. PELBY, has too much good sense to feel himself much complimented by. We feel very well assured, that that gentleman, from all we have heard of him, would be rather obliged to his officiating friend, had he given him the homage of as much admiration as he is *himself* sensible of deserving, without coupling and comparing him with other performers, whose great merits Mr. Pelby must at once acknowledge. Comparative criticism is the most invidious which can be offered to public consideration, and as Mrs. Betty Hint says, it is better to "let every *tub stand on its own bottom.*" Mr. Pelby has his merits, his accomplishments, and his professional acquirements, and no one denies them, but it is rather *outre*, in speaking of *him*, to deteriorate the talents of another *man*. Is it not possible that *two* men may be equally great, or that one may be second to the other, and yet have his own share of greatness. We cannot believe that Mr. P. is at all envious of the "*Stars* who arrive here with *Drury-Lane* as their *impress*."* The very credit which is given to him, whilst it makes him a man of *extensive genius*, promulgates the fact, or at least implies an idea, of his *magnanimity*. Such inferences as are held out in this collection of puffs, which relate to national prejudices or partialities, cannot eventuate in results favourable to the interest of any candidate for public favour.—Mr. NOAH, the sternest and most prominent patriot and republican in the country—the most extensive contributor, too, to its dramatic and literary productions, declared at a public meeting, "that genius was not the peculiar native of any clime." Is not that declaration true? If it be—let us hear no more about the properties of the mind, being confined to geographical limits, or subjected to the system of being either indigenous or exotic.

* See the Union of Monday last.

A correspondent informs us of an occurrence which had nearly proved fatal to his family, from a negligence too common among parents of suffering children to remain alone in their absence. On the afternoon of Thursday week, several children in amusing themselves while the family were from home, took lighted matches and set fire to some old almanacks, which communicated to a large library of valuable books, and, in a moment, the whole were enveloped in flames! Providentially the fire was discovered in time by the neighbors, and the dwelling preserved from the destruction which threatened it.

On Tuesday evening last, Mr. P. Hierken, of this city, lost a paper containing bank notes to the amount of $20,000; he offered a liberal reward to the finder who should return it. The next day $15,000 of the amount lost was returned to the owner thro' the medium of the Post Office, enclosed in the following note;

"I take one fourth for finding.

Yours, &c. TOM FIND."

A reward of 500 dollars was then offered for the remainder, to induce Tom to become honest; at the same time informing him that measures had been taken to prevent payment of the notes.

SYNOPSIS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Corn was sold at Wilmington, N. C. on the 23d ult. from the carts, at ninety-five cents per bushel.

The Imperial Philanthropic Society of St. Petersburg, have ordered the lives of Anthony Benezet, Benj. Lay, and Ralph Sandiford, published by Robert Vaux, of Philadelphia, to be translated into the Russian language.

An arrival at New-York from South America, states that Cumana had surrendered to the Royalists. Bolivar had gone against Panama. Porto Cabello was still in possession of the Royal troops—they and the inhabitants were dying very fast of the dysentery.

The Boston Banks have discontinued the new relugation of discounting at five per cent. and resumed the old rate of six.

The saw and grist mills, carding machine and clothing works, at Middlesex, Onion river, Vermont, were all destroyed by fire on the 24th ult. and little or nothing saved, except the cloth from the clothing works.

Some disturbances have recently taken place at West Point among the Cadets, in consequence of the rigid discipline which has been exacted by the commanding officers.

Accounts from St. Augustine to the 13th Nov. state that the epidemic still prevailed with great malignancy. Although the population had decreased from 3000 to 1200, the deaths averaged eight or nine a day.

It is stated in a letter from Batavia, that upwards of 400,000 persons had perished with the Cholera Morbus, during the time it was raging there.

The old family mansion of Joseph Lyon, Esq. near Elizabethtown, N. J. was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening, the 29th ult. The adjoining buildings, containing grain, &c. was also destroyed with its contents. Loss estimated at from 1500 to $2000.

John Gooby is to be hung at Woodbury, (N. J.) on Friday next.

Dr. Mason, who has been appointed principal of Dickenson College, Carlisle, preached his farewell sermon, at New-York, on Thursday last.

Barnabas Bidwell, formerly of Massachusetts, is elected a member of the Parliament of Upper Canada.

Oliver Matthews, aged upwards of 100 years, is now living on his farm in Baltimore county, who, till very recently, never wore flannel, nor used medicine.

Miss Mary Bevins, at Auburn, N. Y. has been convicted of shop-lifting, and sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment, or pay a fine of three dollars.

One hundred petitions for divorces have been presented to the legislature of Tennessee, during the present session.

A bill has passed the Vermont legislature to prevent tipling. It is called the *Tipler's bill*—and makes it the duty of the selectmen to post up common tiplers, and forbids any person to sell, to give to, or procure spirituous liquors for such persons, after posting, under penalty.

The legislature of Kentucky have passed resolutions according with those of Maryland, on the appropriation of public lands for the purposes of education.

The legislature of Maryland met on Monday last.

The legislature of South Carolina met on the 26th of November.

The legislature of Tennessee have had statements laid before them of the affairs of the State Bank at Nashville—from which it appears, that the amount of specie in the bank is but 25,765 dollars, while the notes in circulation are estimated at $247,329. The Branch at Knoxville, has $440 in specie on hand, while the notes in circulation, amounts to $90,140.

A London paper says, that Wright, the Bristol pedestrian, has undertaken to walk from York to Hull, a distance of 80 miles, for three successive days, for a wager of 150 guineas a side.

The emigrations to France from England is greater this year than ever, and the sums spent are enormous.

A motion has been made in the Portuguese Cortes on the utility and necessity of the marriage of Priests.

The keel of a 44 gun frigate, was laid at the Navy-yard in Portsmouth, (N. H.) on the 24th ult.

The piratical schr. Moscow, prize to the Hornet sloop of war, has arrived at Norfolk, Va.

The Montreal Herald of the 24th ult. after mentioning the delivery to the civil authorities of the U. States of the notorious Jacob Smith, alias Redington, informs us, in future, all refugee vagabonds are to be delivered up in like manner.

The President of the United States has received the resignation of Gen. Jackson of the office of governor of Florida.

A Cotton manufactory at Thompson, (Conn.) was lately destroyed by fire—which was occasioned by the friction of the machinery.

The Providence (R. I.) Gazette mentions, that a person appeared in the market place in that town, who measured six feet eight inches high, and he stated that he was the smallest of six brothers.

The Presbytery of Philadelphia recommend the third Thursday of December next, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

The legislature of Virginia met on Monday last.

A complete suit of floor cloth from the manufactory of Mr. M'Aulay, was shipped from Philadelphia on board the Caledonia, Capt. Donaldson, for Canton, intended for the dwelling-house of Mr. Wilcox, American Consul at that place.

The Hartford (Conn.) Courant says, for the last fifty days not a single person has been confined in the jail of Hartford county, either for debt or crime.

The Geneva Gazette of the 28th ult. states, that a drove of 340 Turkeys passed through that place, on a pedestrian tour for a Southern market!

The Providence (R. I.) Patriot of Saturday last, says "a snow storm commenced in this town on Thursday, which continued through the night and all yesterday. The snow has drifted some, but it has made fine sleighing, and the bells jingle merrily."

The Liverpool Mercury of the 19th of October, contains an article upon the subject of instituting Libraries in that country, for mechanics and seamen, upon a plan similar to that adopted in America.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The bill to reduce the rate of interest was lost in Council.

An act was passed to extend the charters of the Newark Banking Company, and of the Trenton Banking Company.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, was postponed to the next session of the legislature.

Five divorces were granted, four of which were on the application of women to be divorced from their husbands.

A sum of money was appropriated for the instruction of deaf and dumb persons, inhabitants of the state.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was resolved that the Attorney General be directed to institute a suit or suits against Peter Gordon as state Treasurer.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee to whom the "Memorial from the Mayor, &c. of Washington, D. C. praying the passage of a law to authorize the selling of tickets in any lottery which has been or may be authorized for public purposes in the city of Washington" was referred, reported, that as the existing act for the suppression of lotteries did not extend to affect any lottery autho ized by the United States, it would be needless to pass any law in favour of the city. The report was agreed to.

MEXICO—FALL OF VERA CRUZ.

The schr. Junius, which has arrived at Baltimore from Havana, brings intelligence of the capture of Vera Cruz, by the Patriots. This may be considered as nearly the closing scene of Spanish government in the new world—the war may be prolonged—Spain may even send out an expedition in the hope of recovering a footing in these splendid regions, but the event in Colombia, Peru, Chili, and latterly in Mexico, preclude the possibility of her again obtaining dominion over a portion of the globe destined by nature for independance and freedom. The news of the fall of Vera Cruz was announced at Havana by the Spanish 74 Asia, from the former place, having treasure and 270 passengers on board, followed on the succeeding day by the Spanish sloop of war Diamond, with more treasure and several passengers. We see no reason to doubt the authenticity of the intelligence.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Under this head, we notice a case that recently occurred at Detroit. There is a law in this territory that provides for the *selling* of idle and dissolute persons at public auction. At one of these sales, a negro bought a white man, and ordered him, *follow his master*, and the order was obeyed. But the poor black took his servant to the steam boat, paid his passage, and restored him to his freedom—satisfied with sending him out of the territory.

[*Niles's Register.*

Attempt at the life of Captain Partridge.

The Burlington, (Vt.) Repository states, that an attempt was made, a few days since, to assassinate Captain Partridge, of the Military Academy, by one of his students, about 16 years old. While Captain P. was attempting to administer some salutary chastisement, the irritated fellow snapped a pistol at him, charged with two balls.—Fortunately it missed fire, and he was instantly secured.

From the New-York National Advocate.

ANOTHER TURK.—William Phelan was brought before the Police, charged with "being instigated by the devil," and marrying two wives.—His first love was a respectable widow, tolerably stricken in years, who kept a boarding house in this city, and was doing well. Phelan became smitten with her larder and sideboard, and soon ate her out of house and home, carried her into the country, sold her property and abated in his love, &c.

This Musselman then marries another woman of 40, and treats her with the same courtesy; that is to say, spends her money and beats her in the bargain, as she deposes. The first wife goes to Boston; the second invites her to come here, and by a prosecution rid themselves of a troublesome husband. They both appear arm in arm, affectionately, at the Police Office, and swear the peace against this modern Tartar, and he is arrested.—The first wife intercepting some despatches, discovers that he has another wife in the old world, and it would seem from all circumstances, that Phelan has got himself into a pretty kettle of fish, and looks quite foolish on the occasion of being confronted by his pair of turtle doves. Had he been in a humour for singing, he might have chaunted a stave from the old ballad:

"How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away."

Iron Ore from Lake Champlain.

Quantities of Iron Ore, taken from the mountains near Lake Champlain, have been sent to Albany; and, from assays which have been made, it is pronounced to be of a superior quality.

Speech delivered before the New-York convention, by Mr. B. of S——, upon the subject of oaths of office:

"Mr. Chairman—Sir, it appears to me, sir, I don't know, sir, but so I think, sir, I may be wrong, sir, yet I cannot tell, sir, there is no use in swearing at all, sir, as I see, sir. Sir, it injures the morality of the community, sir, for we are commanded not to swear at all, sir, so we had better vote, sir, to abolish oaths altogether, sir.—So I will sit down, sir."

DRAMATIC SUMMARY.

We announce, with great satisfaction, from very good authority, that Mr. Wallack's situation is not so dangerous as was at first apprehended. He has been attended by two of the first professional gentlemen from New-York—and every act of kindness and civility has been extended to him by the citizens of New-Brunswick.

Mr. Cooper's engagement at New-York closed on Thursday evening, with the tragedy of Virginius and the farce of "The Deuce is in Him"—in which that gentleman represented Col Tamper. After his engagement in this city, he proceeds immediately to the Southward.

The Theatre at Cincinnati (Ohio) has re-opened under the management of Mr. Jones, with the company formerly of Natchez, from which they were recently ejected by the destruction of the theatre there.

The genius of our townsman, Mr. Noah, has again been exercising itself in the construction of another Drama. He is certainly the most indefatigable, and rapid writer in the country. Amid his numerous vocations, it is wonderful how he lavies upon time enough to accomplish, as he does, all his undertakings. The new play is called MARION, founded on a subject intimately associated with the history of our country. It has been represented in New-York, with great and unusual success.

A new species of entertainment is getting up at Boston. Two celebrated Portuguese ballet-masters, one of whom is named La Basse, from the Theatre, Lisbon—are entrusted with the superintendance of it at the Theatre in that town.

An extensive variety of new Dramas have been received by the Managers throughout the Continent; many of which are of the highest order of merit, and afford as much instructive amusement as the stage is susceptible of yielding. Some of them, however, of the same grade as "THE DOGE OF VENICE," by Lord Byron—assume the character of Dramatic Poems, and seem to be better fitted for the closet than the theatre.

At the *Prune street Theatre*, where they appear to be exceedingly industrious in the production of new pieces, the Historical tragedy of DAMON and PYTHIAS, is in preparation—and the play of SWEDISH PATRIOTISM; or the *Signal Fire* is announced for representation this evening.

At the WALNUT STREET THEATRE, the same Historical Tragedy, as well as that of MIRANDOLA, and the romantic Drama of UNDINE; or the *Spirit of the Waters*, are announced as being arranged for speedy exhibition. The last mentioned piece is described to be composed of the most magnificent scenery—and to be likely to lay a heavy charge upon the managers, in its preparation.

Mrs. Hollman of the New York Theatre has been prevailed upon to accompany Mr Philipps, in his excursion to the Boston Theatre—at which place it is probable, without the assistance of that Lady's vocal powers, he would not have derived the necessary support in Duetts, &c. We believe that the New-York Theatre is the only one in the United States, in possession of so much musical talent except our own.—The extensive powers, the sweetness of voice, and the fascinating style of Mrs. Burke, are above praise. To attempt it would be superfluously to speak of that which is glaringly grand to every eye.

DIED, on Friday morning, the 7th inst. of a pulmonary complaint, Mrs. MARY TYLER, wife of Mr. J. W. Tyler, in the 23d year of her age.

Departed this life on Thursday evening, 6th inst. Mr. HENRY HOMILLER, after a long disease, in the 60th year of his age.

DIED, last Tuesday evening, in the 51st year of his age, Capt. JOHN B. HODGSEN.

ALMANACK.

1821. DECEMBER.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water		Moon's Phases.
8 Saturday,	7 14	4 30	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 Sunday,	7 16	4 30	2	13	[illegible]
10 Monday,	7 16	4 30	3	17	[illegible]
11 Tuesday,	7 17	4 29	4	19	[illegible]
12 Wednesday,	7 18	4 30	5	16	[illegible]
13 Thursday,	7 18	4 30	6	7	[illegible]
14 Friday,	7 19	4 31	6	58	[illegible]

☞ The above Time of the *Rising* and *Setting* of the SUN is the *true Time* shown by a well regulated *Clock*—and not the *apparent* or *Solar Time* given in the Almanacks.

ASTRAL LAMPS.

GARDINER, VERON & CO. No. 98 Chesnut street, two doors above Third street, have just received, a few pairs very superb ENGLISH ASTRAL LAMPS.

Also, an invoice of Miniature or Profile Frames, of various sizes, with oval and square glasses.

dec 8—3t

COLLECTING, &c.

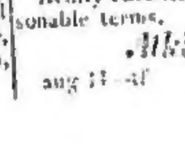
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will post and balance Books, and collect Debts, on moderate terms.—Writings drawn at the shortest notice.

JAMES STEER,

Accomptant and Collector, 33 Green street.

dec 8—6m

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.



WAS Stolen, on second-day night, the 3d inst. out of the shed at Fawke's Tavern, 11 miles from Philadelphia,

A Brown Horse,

Six years old, 15 hands high, heavy made, a natural trotter, and carries well—he has a light tail, heavy main, and some white hairs on his forehead—there is a scar upon his thigh, occasioned by a kick, which swells out like a puff of wind. He was lately new shod all round, with high toes before. Works well in harness, is a good leader, and chair horse. The above reward will be given for the horse, and reasonable charges, if brought home, by

ISAAC JEFFERIS.

West-Bradford, Chester county, (Penn.) Dec. 5th, 1821. (8—3t*

LETTERED & GILT.

WHITE and BLACK SMITHS, No. 76 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of STOVES of modern patterns, and finished in the best manner.

aug 4—tf

QUILL MANUFACTORY,

J. B. KREYMBORG,

NO. 41 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand.

aug 4—tf

JOB PRINTING.

BANK Checks, Prices Current, Catalogues, Circular Letters, Lottery Tickets, Law Blanks, Commercial Blanks, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, Lottery Bills, Cards, and Hand Bills of every description,

Neatly executed at a short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Atkinson & Alexander,

aug 11—tf No 33 Market street.

THE OLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour."

SCOTTISH HOSPITALITY.

"When Death's dark stream I ferry o'er,
A time which surely shall come,
In heav'n itself I'll ask no more,
Than just A HIGHLAND WELCOME."

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The following address was delivered by Professor Pattison, before the St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore.

Awake my lone harp—'tis our clansmen who call,
And the shade of St. Andrew is thron'd in our Hall;
Awake in the spirit of Morven and Kyle,
And ring forth the notes of our dear native Isle.

'Tis our Saint's natal day, let his cross be unfurl'd,
It hath won the applause and respect of the world;
'Neath that sacred symbol, untarnished by spot,
We welcome the stranger, thrice welcome the Scot.

Like that hallow'd fire that still casts its bright gleam,*
From Garrick's green shore, o'er the Clyde's silver stream,
We hail the blue banner, its silver cross hail,
And our warmest affections rush back to the *Gael*.

Proud land of our Fathers! we still look to thee,
"First flower of the earth—first gem of the sea!"
The standards of Freedom and Energy wave
O'er thy rugged mountains, proud land of the brave.

And hail to the land of the *South*, where we find
The same warm affections—the same strength of mind,
The same noble purpose—the same open hand,
With all the wild fire to wield chivalry's brand.

Let our goblets be filled to the fairest of *flowers*,
Those Roses of life, who, when misery lowers,
Bloom sweetest and freshest, and shed o'er our gloom
Their purest aroma—their richest perfume.

In no land under Heaven—no, not in the North,
Where the wild rose enamels the vale of the Forth,
Does the flower, more luxuriant, lovely expand,
Than here—'mid thy green woods thrice happy land.

Then fill high the wine-cup, our pledge is the *Rose*,
Who hath brighten'd our bliss—who hath shared all our woes;
To woman, dear woman, we quaff the deep bowl—
Our St. Andrew hath sworn, that of life they're the soul.

* The only tradition now remembered of the landing of Robert, the Bruce, in Carrick, relates to the fire seen by him from the Isle of Arran.—It is generally reported, and religiously believed by many, that this fire was really the work of supernatural power, unassisted by the hand of any mortal being—and, it is said, that for several centuries, the flame rose yearly on the same hour of the night of the same year, on which the King first saw it from the turrets of Brodick Castle—and some go so far as to say, that if the exact time were known, it would still be seen.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

The following Ode was recited by Mr. Maywood, at the celebration of the anniversary of St. Andrew, in New-York, and received with enthusiastic applause.

Hail to the day, when Scottish hearts entwine,
To deck their patron saint, the juicy vine;
Which snatch'd from life's dull roundelay of years,
A nation kindles, while it disappears!
Blest be this day, when joy's benign controul
Glides thro' the veins and animates the soul—
When wit and wisdom, hand and hand, unite—
When care resigns the sceptre to delight—
And the loud banquet strain in Reekie's towers
Is fondly—faintly—echoed back by ours!
Land of our sires—and city of the wise!
Gleaming to distant worlds, your glories rise!
When erst the martial pibroch shook the glen,
And war, with savage stride and murderous ken
Subdued your cliffs—eternal genius now
Vaunts his proud crest, and lifts his laurell'd brow,
Impregns the magic pen with molten fire,
Or sweeps in deathless chords the mountain lyre,
While scatter'd millions greet the master-lay,
Hold revel o'er each page, and sigh their souls away!

Sons of that mountain land where Wallace bled—
And royal Bruce his sturdy warriors led,
Still may the memory of each parent scene—
The lengthening heather and the deep ravine—
The sense of present fame—and glory past,
Like summer sunbeams, dazzling to the last—
The thoughts of native land, and "auld lang syne"—
Incite to virtue, and to love refine—
That the bright name the Scottish sire has won,
May live, in this new world, unsullied by the Son!

A Mr. Stirling, who was minister of the Barony Church of Glasgow, during the war which England and her allies waged against the insatiable ambition of Louis XIV. in that part of his prayer which related to public affairs, used to beseech the Lord that he would take the haughty tyrant of France, and shake him over the mouth of hell! "but, good Lord," added the worthy man, "*dinna let him fa' in.*" This curious prayer being mentioned to Louis, he laughed heartily at this new and ingenious method of punishing ambition, and frequently afterwards gave as a toast, "the good Scotch parson!"

As a countryman was sowing his field, two London bucks happened to be riding by, one of whom, thinking to make sport, called out, "Well, honest countryman, it is you that sow, but we reap the fruit of your labours." "Very likely (said the farmer) I am *sowing hemp*."

ONE OR THE OTHER.

A counsellor, on cross examining a witness, found occasion to address him with, "Well my old buck, I suppose you are one of those people who do not often go to church." "Perhaps (said the other) if the truth were known, I am as often there as you are." The promptness of the reply produced a laugh, in which the witness very cordially joined. "What makest thou laugh?" said the lawyer. "Is not every body laughing?" replied the other. "True (said the man of law) but do you know what they are laughing at?" "Why I think in my heart (rejoined the fellow) that they take either you or I to be a *fool*, but I do not know which."

THOMSON.

The author of the "Castle of Indolence," paid homage in that admirable poem to the master passion of his own easy nature.—Thomson was so excessively lazy, that he is recorded to have been seen standing at a peach tree, with both his hands in his pockets eating the fruit as it grew. At another time, being discovered in bed at a very late hour in the day, when he was asked why he did not rise, his answer was, "Troth, mon, I see nae motive for rising."

Lord Wm. Poulett, though often chairman of committees of the British House of Commons, was a great dunce, and could scarce read. Being to read a bill for naturalizing Jemima duchess of Kent, he called her Jeremiah, duchess of Kent.

Having heard south walls commended for ripening fruit, he showed all the four sides of his garden for south walls.

A gentleman writing to desire a fine horse he had, offered him any *equivalent*. Lord William replied, that the horse was at his service, but he did not know what to do with an *elephant*.

A pamphlet, called the 'Snake in the Grass,' being reported (probably in joke) to be written by this Lord William Poulett, a gentleman, abused in it sent him a challenge. Lord William professed his innocence, and that he was not the author; but the gentleman would not be satisfied without a denial under his hand. Lord William took a pen and began, "This is to sartify that the buk called the Snak'—Oh, my lord, (said the person) I am satisfied; your lordship has already convinced me you did not write the book.' [*Walpole.*

SYMBOLIC FESTIVAL.

An old Dutch merchant retiring from business with an opulent fortune, invited his city friends to dinner. They were shown into a splendid room, and expected a corresponding banquet, when a couple of old seamen brought in the first course, consisting of herrings, fresh, pickled, and dried, served up on wooden plates, put on a blue canvas cloth; the guests stared, and did little honor to the repast; when a second course came in of salt beef and greens. This being taken away, a splendid festival appeared, brought in by powdered lacquies, served on damask table-cloths, and a sideboard of generous wines. The old merchant then said, "Such, gentlemen, has been the progress of our republic. We began with strict frugality, which begot wealth; and we end with luxury and profusion, which will beget poverty. It is better to be contented with the beef, that we may not be forced to return to our herrings." The guests swallowed the maxim with the banquet; but it is not said that they profited by it.

From a London paper.

Turn-up between a Cock Sparrow and a Mouse at Tattersall's!

At this highly-famed Sporting Establishment, amateurs were a few days since interested upon the following accidental event which occurred near the Subscription room:—A Sparrow which was in the daily habit of picking up the crumbs of bread which were were thrown out from one of the rooms (and which, it appears, he viewed as his exclusive right) was suddenly interrupted in his pursuit by a little hungry Mouse, with tears in his eyes, having been some time without food, attacked the Sparrow, seized upon the crumb of bread, and endeavoured to run off with the prize. The Sparrow immediately showed fight, and *nobbed* the Mouse so successfully with his beak that Mousey *bolted*, and made for a hole in the wall to escape from the fury of his antagonist—but the hole being too small, Poor Mousey stuck fast for a little time, when the Sparrow punished him severely. Five and six to four on the *feathers*. The Mouse, in his own defence, was compelled to return to the charge; and was again so *mitted* that he run a little way up the wall, but falling down for weakness the Sparrow once more had the best of him. Two to one was offered by the surrounding spectators (who were now so much interested upon the event, that Randall and Martin could not, for the instant, have proved more attractive to their feelings), that the *guy* bird won it. Mousey, who was not destitute of *pluck*, determined to have another *shy* for the *crumb*, made a desperate effort to bear it *off*; but the *little* cock bird *served* him out so *hard* and *fast*, that Mousey left the ground with the speed of a *Gustavus*, and got out of the clutches of his opponent by falling down an area. The Sparrow followed the Mouse till he lost sight of him, cocking his little *eyles* down the area after his antagonist, and strutting with all the pride of a first-rate *miller*; then returning to the spot he finished the crumbs at his ease and leisure, amidst the laughter of the surrounding spectators.

The Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, have cleared 17,000 guineas, by the representation of George the 4th's Coronation.

Selections from Parry's Voyage.

WHALES.

It is usual for whales to go down head foremost, displaying the broad fork of their enormous tail above the surface of the water; but on one occasion, the ice was so close as not to admit of this mode of descent, and the fish went down tail foremost to the great amusement of our Greenland sailors.

SEA-HORSES.

A herd of sea-horses being seen lying on a piece of ice, our boat succeeded in killing one of them. These animals usually lie huddled together, like pigs, one over the other, and are so stupidly tame, as to allow a boat to approach them within a few yards, without moving. When at length they are disturbed, they dash into the water in great confusion. It may be worth remarking, as a proof how tenacious the walrus sometimes is of life, that the animal killed to-day struggled violently for ten minutes after it was struck, and towed the boat twenty or thirty yards, after which the iron of the harpoon broke; and yet it was found, on examination, that the iron barb had penetrated both auricles of the heart. A quantity of the blubber was put into casks, as a winter's supply of lamp-oil.

ICE AND WIND.

It is curious to observe, in passing under the lee of ice, however small its extent or height above the sea, an immediate decrease in the strength of the wind. This effect cannot be attributed to any degree of shelter afforded by the ice, as in the case to which I allude, it is perhaps not a single foot above the surface of the sea.

BEAR.

A large bear being seen on a piece of ice, near which we were passing, a boat was despatched in pursuit, and our people succeeded in killing and towing it on board. As these animals sink immediately on being mortally wounded, some dexterity is requisite to secure them, by first throwing a rope over their neck, at which many of the Greenland seamen are remarkably expert. It is customary for the boats of the whalers to have two or three lines coiled in them, which not only gives great stability, but with good management, makes it difficult for a bear, when swimming, to put his paw upon the gunwale, which they generally endeavour to do; whereas, with our boats which are more light and crank, and therefore very easily heeled over, I have more than once seen a bear on the point of taking possession of them. Great caution should therefore be used, under such circumstances, in attacking these ferocious creatures. We have always found a boarding-pike the most useful weapon for this purpose. The lance used by the whalers will not easily penetrate the skins, and a musket-ball, except when very close, is scarcely more efficacious.

FOG.

The fog froze so hard upon the sails and rigging during the night, that I believe some tons were shaken off in the morning, to enable us to handle the ropes and to work the ship with greater facility. The fields of ice and the icebergs must occasionally, during the summer, receive a considerable addition by this kind of deposit.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF ICE.

Mr. Fisher made an experiment on the specific gravity of berg-ice. Having formed a piece of this ice into a cube, whose sides measured twenty-eight lines, he floated it in a tub of sea-water, of the specific gravity 1,0256, and at the temperature of 33°, when nine lines remained above the surface of the water, being nearly one-eighth.

NEW MODE OF STEERING.

We were once more enveloped in fog, which, however, was not so thick as to prevent our having recourse to a new expedient for steering the ships, which circumstances at the time naturally suggested to our minds. Before the fog recommenced, and while we were sailing on the course which by the bearings of the land we knew to be the right one, the Griper was exactly astern of the Hecla, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile. The weather being fortunately not so thick as to prevent our still seeing her at that distance, the quarter master was directed to stand aft, near the taffrail, and to keep her constantly astern of us, by which means we contrived to steer a tolerably straight course to the westward. The Griper, on the other hand, naturally kept the Hecla right ahead; and thus, however ridiculous it may appear, it is, nevertheless, true, that we steered one ship entirely by the other for a distance of ten miles out of sixteen and a half, which we sailed between one and eleven, P. M.

PRINTER'S COMFORT.

From the New-England Galaxy.

The following letter came to hand yesterday. It is a specimen of the pleasing intelligence which we editors often receive to cheer up our spirits, and keep off the blue devils, and which is respectfully submitted to the perusal of those who think it unreasonable that printers should demand payment in advance for their papers. The delinquent was post-master at Granville, and his bill amounts only to $7 75.

SIR—Having lately received the appointment of postmaster at Middle Granville, I consider it my duty to inform you that Reuben Hills has left Granville. I think it will be your interest to discontinue sending his paper. N. C.

Granville, Nov. 19, 1821.

USEFUL DISCOVERY.

It is not generally known that Soap and Water rubbed upon a hone, as a substitute for oil, is peculiarly effective, and gives a much finer edge to a razor, than can be produced by oil. It is suggested that this is also a better material for setting surgical instruments than oil.

THE PRIVATEER.

JUST published by HICKMAN & HAZZARD, No. 121 Chesnut street, THE PRIVATEER, a tale, in — vols. price $1 25—and for sale by the principal Booksellers in this city. dec 1—tf

HAT STORE,

NO. 24 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

P. C. WILLMARTH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability.

oct 27—tf

JOHN M'CLOUD,

46 MARKET STREET,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms.

aug 4—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale, at his Manufactory, No. 36 CARTERS ALLEY, a few doors from Third street, directly opposite Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of various kinds and qualities. Also, a handsome assortment of EASTERN SHOES, just received.

Joseph Coggins.

aug 4—tf

J. MILES,

AT his fashionable Manufactory, No 25 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of BOOTS, which he can dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Customers supplied in a neat fashionable manner, at the shortest notice. aug 4—tf

JAMES BIRD,

BOOT and SHOEMAKER, No. 25 north Tenth street, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking business, and trusts by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Two apprentices wanted.

aug 18—6m

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having purchased that old established Nursery formerly the property of Samuel Coles, deceased, in addition to his former establishment, will be enabled to furnish his customers with a large and general assortment of APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, CHERRY and APRICOT TREES.

Catalogues may be had by applying to the Subscriber, or can be sent to Market street Ferry, upper side, if required, any day except Sunday.

JOSEPH FRENCH, Jun.

Moorestown, (N. J.) Oct. 20, 1821—6m

ALEXANDER PARKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale at the Moyamensing BOTANIC GARDEN, Prime street (Love lane) near High street, a general assortment of the first quality Garden and Flower Seeds. Also, a large collection of Green House and Hardy Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, with a fine selection of Bulbous Roots. Orders, per post, or left at No. 40 George street, Southwark, will be punctually attended to. nov 17—tf

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand, and will continue to have an extensive quantity of the above Liquors of the first quality, which he offers for sale on moderate terms for cash.

Private families, who wish to be supplied with those liquors, would do well to call on

MICHAEL WELSH,

At the south west corner of Walnut and Front street, where their orders will be thankfully received, and executed at the shortest notice.

Merchants and Sea Captains can be supplied with any quantity. oct 13—tf

Wholesale and Retail Brewery.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that they can be supplied with FRESH BEER and ALE, at the following prices, viz. from five gallons and upwards, at the rate of 18¾ cents per gallon—Table Beer at 6¼ cents per gallon, Yeast, &c.

WM. STEVENS.

No. 64, corner of Gray's alley and Front street. sept 15—tf

THE BUSINESS

FORMERLY conducted by T. W. LEVERING, deceased, Bell Caster, Brass Founder, Bell Hanger and Lock-smith, is still continued at the old established stand, No. 79 SOUTH FIFTH STREET—a capable person engaged, Casts and Hangs Church, Turret, and Ship Bells, on reasonable terms. House Bells, in town or country, neatly hung, Locks, Jacks, and all sorts of Brass Furniture, neatly repaired. Keys fitted to Locks, and Locks picked at the shortest notice.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. nov. 10—tf

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

SEVERAL Sums of different amounts, from one thousand to fifty thousand Dollars, to Loan on approved security in the City or County of Philadelphia. APPLY TO

Isaac Elliott,

aug 4—tf No. 82 Chesnut street.

Pennsylvania State Lottery,

G. W. WAITE, Manager.

Second Class.—Highest Prize:

15,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1		8,000		8,000
1		5,000		5,000
3		2,000		6,000
5		1,000		5,000
10		500		5,000
14		100		1,400
5000		6		30,000
				$75,400

5,035 Prizes.
10,045 Blanks. 15,080 Tickets, at $5.

Prizes subject to fifteen per cent. deduction, and payable 60 days after the completion of the drawing—prizes only to be drawn.

Prizes to be floating as follows:

1 of	$2,000	after	1,200	numbers are	drawn.
1 of	2,000	do.	1,600	do.	do.
1 of	2,000	do.	1,900	do.	do.
1 of	5,000	do.	2,200	do.	do.
1 of	8,000	do.	3,000	do.	do.
1 of	15,000	do.	4,000	do.	do.

All other prizes floating—15 days drawing.

Tickets and Shares, in the various Lotteries, for Sale at

GOODWIN'S

Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 77 N. E. corner of Walnut and Third streets.

Prizes to the amount of $50,000 have been sold and paid at this office within three months.

aug 4—tf

A. NICHOLLS, Saw Maker,

120 *SOUTH FRONT STREET,*

HAS lately commenced manufacturing SAWS of various descriptions, such as Cast steel and German Hand and Pannel Saws, Cast steel and German Iron-back Saws, Brass-back Saws, &c. Wood Saw Webs, Breaking, Turning and Chair Webs, Lock and Key-hole Saws, Circular Saws, &c. &c.

Circular Saws, with Spindle complete, got up in the neatest manner.

Cotton Gin Saws, made to any pattern or order.

All the above Saws, in point of temper and workmanship, is warranted superior to any imported, which will be sold, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. Also, on hand, a Stock of MECHANICS TOOLS, in general. aug 4—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Manufactory, No. 76 *Lombard street*, a large assortment of BASS SIDE DRUMS, TAMBOURINES, &c. which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms.

Thomas Young.

aug 4—tf

FANCY CHAIRS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, a large assortment of FANCY CHAIRS, made of the best materials, which they will sell low for Cash, at No. 50 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

George C. Lentner,
John Patterson.

aug 4—tf

REMOVAL.

C. STOCKTON, Mercer & Taylor, has removed from No. 45 to No. 61 SOUTH THIRD STREET, opposite Girard's Bank, where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line. Country Merchants and others, who wish to furnish their own cloth, will find it to their advantage to call. As he employs none but the first rate workmen, he is able to warrant his work finished in the best manner and most fashionable style, and at prices which conform to the economy of the times. No person will be requested to take a garment which does not fit. sept. 22—3m

A. ATKINSON,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his customers in particular, that he has REMOVED his *Saddle, Bridle, Harness, Trunk and Collar Manufactory*, from No. 1 south Third street to No. 5 NORTH FIFTH STREET, Philadelphia.

N. B Gentlemen wishing to procure articles in the above line, agreeable to their own taste, may rest assured of having their orders executed in the neatest manner, on the most reasonable terms. aug 4—tf

John and James B. Wood,

42 *SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets,*

CONTINUE to manufacture the Old Dutch and the New Patent FANS. Also, Cutting Box of different sorts and sizes, with Farming utensils in general, manufactured wholesale and retail.

They keep, as usual, a constant supply of cane on hand, which are offered for sale at very moderate prices. aug 4—tf

John and Thomas Cluley,

WIRE FENDER and CAGE MAKERS, No. 1 South Fourth street, next door to the Indian Queen, manufacture Wire-Fenders of various patterns, Wire Meat-Safes to keep out flies, Iron Wire-work for Libraries, Book Cases, &c. Iron Wire Bird Cages of all sorts, Wire work for Aviaries, &c. Screens for Gravel, Lime, &c. Log Chains, Rat and Mouse Traps, &c.

☞ *Orders from any part of the United States executed with alacrity and dispatch.*

aug 4—tf

EDWIN HEDDERLY,

CHURCH BELL FOUNDER & HOUSE BELL HANGER, *No. 134 South Fifth street*, Philadelphia, Casts and Hangs Church, Turret, Ship and House Bells of any size or weight. Also Mill and Screw Boxes, according to pattern.

N. B. Fan Sashes and Brackets made, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Furniture neatly repaired. aug 25—tf

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON DYER, &c.

CONTINUES at the old established stand, No. 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and on very moderate prices. aug 4—tf

SAMUEL MASON, jun.

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 167 Chesnut street, one door below Fifth, has for sale an assortment of warranted PATENT LEVER REPEATING and PLAIN WATCHES.

Also, Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seals & Keys.

☞ *Clocks and Watches carefully repaired.*

aug 4—tf

JEHU WARD,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 49 *Mulberry street*, between Front and Second, south side, has for sale, an assortment of warranted Watches together with Chains, Seals and Keys, of various descriptions. Also, Silver Table and Tea Spoons at reduced prices. Clocks, Watches, &c. repaired on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to perform. aug 18—tf

Buenos Ayres Ox Hides.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and for sale, at his establishment, No. 80 CHESNUT STREET, (the long established and well known stand formerly occupied by James Molony) an extensive supply of Buenos Ayres Ox Hydes, of the first quality. Likewise sundry smaller parcels, from different places of various weights and qualities, the whole together constituting a complete assortment. He has also constantly on hand a supply of GIG TOP HIDES, of a very superior quality warranted not to gum. Also, such other LEATHER as is used by Saddlers, Coach, Harness, Boot & Shoe makers, together with TANNERS' & CURRIERS' TOOLS, &c.

N. B. The Highest prices given for LEATHER IN THE ROUGH, or taken in on storage, if required.

David Coggins.

aug 4—tf

A HANDSOME POINTER DOG

CAME to the shop No. 42 Spruce street, on Thursday morning last. The owner can have her again by proving property and paying the expense of advertising. nov 24

IRON CHEST.

ANY person having one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by leaving a note, directed to S. at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, stating price, size, &c. oct 6

Printing,

OF every description, neatly executed at short notice, by the subscribers, they have a handsome assortment of Types expressly for the purpose.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
53 Market street.

aug 4—tf

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
Saturday Evening Post.

Harrisburg, Thursday, Dec. 6.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented the following Message from the Governor

Fellow Citizens,

The period having arrived, designated by the constitution, for the annual assemblage of the representatives of the people, to deliberate on the concerns of the Commonwealth, and perform the sovereign functions of legislation, it is pleasing to indulge in the reflection, that it takes place under circumstances which ought to inspire our hearts with gratitude for the past, and fill our minds with hopes for the future

The relationship in which we stand to the general government, and the deep interest we have in all its destinies, must lead us to view with a degree of pleasure, proportioned to the magnitude of the object, every measure that tends to promote the general prosperity of the country.—With peace abroad and peace at home, resting perfectly secure in the enjoyment of their civil and religious rights and privileges, under a government of their choice, the people of the United States exhibit an illustrious proof of the excellence of their constitution, which, while it secures their independence as a nation, guarantees a republican form of government to each of the states composing the Union.

Restricting our views within the limits of Pennsylvania, we can also readily perceive abundant cause for mutual congratulation. A luxuriant harvest has filled the land with plenty. The metropolis of the state, and our cities and towns generally, have escaped the ravages of pestilential disease; and although some districts have been partially afflicted with sickness, our grateful acknowledgments are due to the bountiful Giver of all good, that its steps have not been marked with malignity or violence, and that health, the choicest of earthly blessings, is now restored to the land.

From the growing spirit of the manufacturing interest in our principal city and adjacent country, it appears from the best information I have received, that the employment afforded by this branch of industry has had a sensible effect in decreasing the causes of pauperism, in that section of the state.—The employment furnished to the labouring part of the community, by the public improvements lately carried on, and which are still progressing, induces a belief, that distress has also diminished in other districts. Want of employment produces habits of idleness, and idleness is often a fruitful source of vice: happily, however, for humanity, crimes have not been permitted to increase with our population. Information derived from correct sources establishes the fact, that prosecutions for public offences in the state collectively, are on the decline. While, also, the continued decrease of suits affords further evidence of the diminution of individual distress, the reduction of fees, formerly exacted by public officers, which bore so heavily on the poor and unfortunate, the laudable retrenchments in the expenses of living, and the observance and practice of those wholesome lessons of economy, equally essential to public and private prosperity, will, it is hoped, have an influence in its alleviation and gradual removal; and happy shall I be in the exercise of executive functions, to co-operate in every measure, consistent with the public good, which may tend still farther to afford relief.

Among the first duties which call for legislative attention, none is of more importance than the election of a Senator, to represent the commonwealth in the Senate of the United States. The time of service of one of our Senators having expired on the 4th of March last, the public interest requires that the vacancy be supplied, with the least possible delay.

The various constitutional duties devolving on the executive, with those also prescribed by acts of the legislature, have received that due and prompt attention which their importance demanded.

The extensive calls for money, to which it was known the treasury would be subject towards the conclusion of the last session, rendered it necessary to apply for a loan of $50,000, being the balance of a loan of 150,000 dollars authorised by an act passed on the 26th of March, 1820. The money was obtained from the Bank of Philadelphia, agreeably to the terms specified in the law.

Under two acts of last session, commissioners were appointed to review, and either approve the one already chosen, or to select a new seite for the seat of justice in Perry county, and to view and lay out a road from Berrysburg, in Dauphin county, through Gratztown, to Reading. That service has been performed, and the reports, in both cases, are filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In compliance with the directions of a resolution passed on the 2d day of April last, I addressed a letter to the governor of the state of New-York, covering a copy of the resolution and the preamble on which it was predicated. Copies of that letter, and an answer to it by the governor of New-York, are herewith transmitted.

A duty enjoined on the executive by an act of the last session, requiring him to procure on loan, the money necessary for the use of the commonwealth, has been performed, and stock has issued for the amount, at an interest of five per cent. per annum, and reimbursable in twenty years, from the first of June last.—Nine hundred thousand dollars of this loan was obtained from three of our old city banks, in whose capital stock the state has an interest of two million, one hundred and eight thousand, seven hundred dollars; and the remaining hundred thousand dollars was subscribed by the Bank of North America.

Among the disbursements of public money, for public improvements, authorized by acts of the last and former sessions, $577,255 29 1-2, exclusive of appropriations for the State Capitol and the Penitentiaries at Pittsburg and Philadelphia, have been paid, since the first of December, 1820, on warrants and orders, to incorporated companies, the individuals of which had in many cases involved their personal responsibility, and to contractors and workmen, who had bestowed their labour towards the completion of works, in which the public were deeply interested; and $25,081 37 1-4 have been retained by the State Treasurer, to await the settlement of existing disputes betwixt certain companies and individual contractors and laborers, agreeably to the provisions of the 77th section of the act for the improvement of the state, passed on the 26th of March last.

From the disbursements already made, the stock of the commonwealth has received a considerable accession; and when the various improvements for which public money has been appropriated, shall have been completed and paid for, the interests of the state in property of this description, will exceed two million of dollars. This expenditure of public money arrises from acts of the Legislature, whose liberality in encouraging internal improvement has been uniformly manifested since the foundation of the government, continuing to increase in a due proportion with individual enterprize, and the ability of the state. Much has already been done in this respect, but not more than public sentiment called for, and the representatives of the people deemed the resources of the commonwealth adequate to support. Permanent bridges have been erected over our principal rivers and streams, and nearly two thousand miles of turnpike road have been completed, extending in every direction, thereby facilitating the transportation of produce to market, adding to the convenience and comfort of travelling, and promoting the general intercourse of the state, by a more intimate connection of its [illegible] parts. When the different roads for which appropriations have been made, shall have been finished, Pennsylvania will present an extent of artificial roads, not surpassed, perhaps not equalled, by any of her sister states.

A statement of proceedings in the case of the Union Canal, will I expect, shortly be submitted by the commissioners appointed to attend to that business, on the part of the Commonwealth. The favourable report of a distinguished engineer employed to arrange the plan of the work and superintend its prosecution, and the zeal and industry of the managers elected by the stockholders to conduct the concerns of the company, furnish an earnest of success in the undertaking; and the terms on which they have been enabled to dispose of the tenth class of the lottery, is also an assurance, as to remove every apprehension of a call upon the state, for its guarantee, of the interest on the stock, subscribed by individuals. A spirit in favor of water communication is now manifesting itself so forcibly in every direction, that I feel as if a hope long indulged, would now soon be realized, that Pennsylvania would become, what nature seems to have intended, the great leading avenue betwixt the Lakes and the Atlantic.

The sense of Pennsylvania has often been expressed in favor of domestic manufactures, and the same reasons which gave rise to the opinion, are still in force. A reliance principally on our own resources, is the surest foundation for the establishment of national independence. The improvements in labor saving machinery, and the growing skill of those engaged in the business of manufacturing, afford ground to believe, that by a very moderate encouragement, our state would soon furnish an ample supply of the manufactures of cotton, iron, glass, leather, and many other fabrics of necessary consumption, not only for the use of our own citizens, but a surplus also, to be added to the list of our exports.

Agriculture, as the real source of our wealth has a paramount claim on the government for every means it can furnish to alleviate the labor, and add to the comfort of those engaged in that important and honourable occupation. It is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the legislature, whether some measures might not be adopted, to aid the exertions and stimulate the enterprize of these two useful and meritorious classes of citizens.

The people have wisely confided to the legislature the control over, and disposition of the public treasure, and as long as the depositaries of this high trust continue to act the part of faithful guardians, they will avoid every measure calculated to involve the necessity of taxation, either immediately or remotely. Governed by the just principles of economy and prudence, they will never expend the public money, but for the public good, nor make appropriations for objects that are not of public utility.

The finances of the commonwealth, as exhibited by the Auditor General, in a statement herewith transmitted being an abstract of the annual report of that officer to the legislature as directed by law, appear to be in an improving condition. The receipts at the treasury have increased beyond the estimate made by the late Auditor General during the last session, while the expenditures have decreased. On comparing this statement with that of the preceding year, the difference in the aggregate will be found to exceed forty five thousand dollars; and unless the receipts at the treasury during the ensuing year, derived from permanent sources, should be greatly affected in their amount by unlooked for causes, the increased gain in the revenue, compared with that of 1820, may be calculated at seventy-five thousand dollars, affording ample means for the payment of interest on all loans, and the discharge of all the ordinary and contingent expences of government, without having recourse to any kind of taxation. The wise and wholesome laws, reducing the salaries of public officers, and the wages of the members of both branches of the legislature, have contributed largely in producing this happy result.

The payments at the treasury on account of purchase money and interest due on lands have also increased during the last year.—Should this class of debtors avail themselves of the terms presented to their acceptance by acts of assembly, for patenting their lands, this source of revenue may be expected to improve, unless the estimated arrearages have been greatly overated. The annual interest on these arrearages, which according to former statements, amount to three million of dollars, would alone, if promptly paid, constitute a fund adequate to the extinguishment of the whole debt of the commonwealth in less than twenty years, without impairing the principal.

To the stock which the state possesses in various bridge and turnpike road companies, it may look with confidence as a source of future revenue, when these objects of improvement shall be fully completed. We have had experience sufficient to induce a belief, that many of them will yield a reasonable interest on the invested capital. It may, however, hereafter become a question, whether it would not be wise policy to adopt some regulation by which tolls might either be gradually abolished, or so reduced as but lightly to affect carriages engaged in transporting the productions of the country. But until this is found adviseable and practicable, some more efficient [illegible] may be necessary, to protect the interest of the state in property of this kind.

The extensive territory of the state; her great increase of population since the last census; the number and variety of her internal improvements and public institutions; the growing attention bestowed on the education of youth; the independence of her judiciary; the abundance of her financial resources; the exemption of her citizens from any oppressive system of taxation; her regulations, requiring those who live by the public to contribute to the support of the public burthens; her improvements in agriculture and manufactures; the wealth and commerce of her metropolitan area! subjects of pleasing reflection to her own citizens and cannot fail to operate as inducements to emigrants, to settle on her unoccupied lands, of which there still remain a considerable portion, particularly in those districts contiguous to her northern and western boundaries.

In a government like ours, essentially dependent for its efficacy on public opinion, the diffusion of knowledge, to enlighten public opinion, should be considered an object of primary importance. To regulate, multiply and strengthen the sources of education, as the best means for the dissemination of knowledge, ought therefore to be the duty, as it must be the delight of every virtuous and enlightened legislature. Under the influence of this sentiment, and in pursuance of the constitutional injunction, the Assembly has from time to time bestowed partial endowments on various seminaries of learning. In some parts of the state, the meritorious diligence of private citizens combining with well directed measures of former legislatures, have placed education within the reach of all who are willing to receive it. For the establishment of schools, in which the terms of tuition are greatly reduced, and in which those who are not able to meet the expense are taught gratuitously, the citizens of Philadelphia stand preeminent.—Their schools, established under different acts of Assembly, on the Lancasterian system of education, are at this time preparing for future usefulness, five thousand three hundred and sixty nine scholars, many of whom would otherwise be permitted to grow up in ignorance, and become a prey to those vices of which it unfortunately is so fruitful a source.

This plan of education in Philadelphia, is a valuable addition to the number of those useful literary and benevolent institutions, which adorn our metropolis, and distinguish it as the seat of science, and nursery of the arts. The philanthropy and zeal manifested by the individuals who preside over and superintend the numerous institutions, established in that city, for the promotion of instruction, and alleviation of distress, without any inducement but the public good, and for no other reward than the smiles of an approving conscience, entitle them to the warmest feelings of public gratitude.

From the great success attending the introduction of the Lancasterian system of education in the first school district, embracing the city and county of Philadelphia, and the representations made to me of its being equally successful in some of our sister states, I think it worth the experiment being attempted in other sections of the State, as far as it could be adapted to the peculiarities of their respective situations and circumstances.

By a well timed arrangement, lately consummated by the trustees of Dickinson College, in pursuance of an act of Assembly authorising the measure, that institution is about being resuscitated under auspices, indicating a bright prospect of future usefulness.

The information from the university in Philadelphia, from the colleges in the western section of the state, and from several of the academies endowed by legislative grants, presents a favorable view of education in these institutions, as respects the qualifications of teachers and the taste of youth for improvement in science; but those who are entrusted with their direction unite in deploring the inadequacy of their funds, to make a suitable provision for a competent number of professors.

In the various acts for the establishment of academies, it appears to have been the intention of the Legislature, that they should serve as nurseries, where youth aspiring after literary attainments, might be prepared for entering on a course of collegiate education to greater advantage. Some of those endowed by legislative grants are represented as being conducted in a manner correspondent with the design of their institution, but in many cases the money granted for their establishment has been expended in the erection of buildings, and thus the managers being left without funds, other than those derived from tuition, are unable to employ teachers, superior in qualifications, to those engaged in common schools.

As an auxiliary fund for the support and extension of education, I would respectfully refer to a report and sundry resolutions of the state of Maryland, communicated by message to your predecessors at the last session. These resolutions having for their object the establishment of an equitable claim, which it is presumed the original states have to a just proportion of public lands for the support of schools, are clothed with a character of such serious importance, and so interesting to the state, that they will of course become a subject of your deliberation. Several other states are now engaged in their discussion, and in New-Hampshire they have received a final decision, a copy of which, with the reasons advanced in favor of its adoption, will be found in the documents accompanying this message.

A well regulated militia being acknowledged the surest safeguard of a nation, and a nation's rights, that subject will again invite the attention of the legislature. Notwithstanding the judicious arrangements and many excellent provisions in the act of last session, it is believed a revision would lead to some alterations that might be adopted to advantage. Experience teaches that military knowledge is but little improved by parade and training as in common practised, and the time and expence of attending is a serious inconvenience to many individuals; I would therefore respectfully suggest, whether one of the days appointed for training might not be dispensed with. In my opinion, that system in time of peace will be found best, which imposes the fewest burthens on the people, and requires the least expenditure of public money.

Contemporaneous with the act of last session, a spirit of forming volunteer associations has sprung up, to an extent to which neither the annals of this, nor it is believed of any other state can furnish a parallel. This military ardour of the youth of the country, while it is a noble display of the patriotic motives which have influenced their conduct, is a pledge to the state of the strength and excellence of the force on which it can rely in case of emergency. Commissions have already issued for a hundred and seventy-one companies, all certified by the proper authority to contain the number of men required by law, and to be uniformed and equipped agreeably to its directions. Many of these companies have been furnished with arms, but there are many applications remaining unsatisfied, the arsenals not containing a sufficient supply, in a state of repair fit for distribution. The ordinance department is particularly defective in pieces adapted to field-service. A revision of the system is therefore recommended, particularly as respects the repairing, safe-keeping, and distribution of the arms on hand, and in rendering the supply adequate to the demand.

The judiciary, one of the most important branches of government is always entitled to the greatest consideration. The system has already undergone various changes in Pennsylvania, but complaints of its imperfections still exist. Experience proves that great innovations are often attended with danger, and it is no less true, that it is equally difficult to remedy the defects, as it is to introduce improvements.

By the 12th section of an act passed on the 22d of April, 1794, it is made the duty of the court before whom any convictions take place, of persons charged with offences, made punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary at Philadelphia, to transmit to the Inspectors of the Penitentiary a report, or short account of the circumstances attending the perpetration of the offence, a duty which our Judges, with few exceptions, have hitherto omitted. This is certainly a wise provision, and its salutary influence might in my opinion be usefully extended, by making it the duty of the court to furnish the executive with a duplicate of the report: such a document would always be considered of the first importance by whoever may be entrusted with the exercise of the pardoning power.

The exercise of executive discretion should always be limited by law, as far as the nature of the case which he is called to decide will permit. The first sect. of the 6th article of the Constitution declares, "that vacancies in either of the offices of sheriff or coroner, shall be filled by a new appointment to be made by the Governor," but does not declare what constitutes that vacancy, nor is it defined by any law. My attention has been called to this subject in consequence of a representation from the county of Pike, the sheriff of which, by departing to a foreign country, has absented himself from the county for upwards of nine months, to the injury of many individuals, the delay of public business, and the impediment of the administration of justice. Whether this is a subject that requires legislative interpretation, or calls for a general law defining what shall constitute a vacancy in office, is submitted to your judgment.

I have also thought it my duty to notice the defects in the laws respecting the bail of sheriffs, and the mode of taking security from them. By the sixth section of the act of the 28th of March, 1803, it is enacted, "That whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of sheriff or coroner, which is to be filled by a new appointment in the manner prescribed by the first section of the sixth article of the constitution of this Commonwealth, the person about to apply so to be commissioned, shall enter into a recognizance, and give an obligation with sureties to be approved by the Governor, in manner aforesaid, for a sum proportioned to the time for which the commission is to be granted" Now it may happen, that the person appointed will be commissioned for so short a period, that if the sum be proportioned to the time for which the commission is granted, the amount will be by no means adequate for the security of the trust. I also submit to your consideration, whether the time allowed for the institution of suits on the obligations and recognizances of the sureties of these officers, might not be enlarged with advantage to the public, and without imposing on these individuals a greater degree of responsibility and inconvenience, than they ought to sustain.

Connected with this subject is the recommendation communicated by message at the last session, respecting the fixing and graduating in one general law, the amount of official bonds, including every officer who receives public monies, or exercises duties of important trust, excepting those in the judiciary and militia. In some cases there exists no provision by any express law for taking bonds, and in others the penalty does not appear to be apportioned to the importance of the trust. The early and strict accountability of all agents in the receipt and expenditure of public money, is an object of great public concern, and calls for all the restraints which the law can enforce, without severity.

Next to the importance of good laws, is their faithful execution and ready observance—but unless laws are known, obedience can not be yielded, and the unwary may sometimes suffer through their innocent ignorance. The delay incident to the printing and distribution of the pamphlet edition of the laws, has long been a subject of complaint, and some relugation for their more early promulgation, has been long and earnestly desired. It is a matter worthy of consideration, whether the evil might not in some measure be removed, by making it the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to transmit to every prothonotary, a printed copy of every law of a general nature, immediately on its passage, to be disposed of in his office, in such way, as best to answer the purpose of general information.

It is well known that a large portion of the population of Pennsylvania is composed of Germans, some of whom understand no language but the German, and many are so imperfectly acquainted with the English, as to labor under serious inconvenience for the want of an edition of the laws in the German language. Was a portion of the pamphlet edition to be printed in that language, it would be highly beneficial to that important class of the community, and be attended with little expense to the state.

As a general regulation, the publication of all laws of a general character in the English and German newspapers, or so many of them as may be necessary for the purpose, would afford a useful medium of information to the citizens at large.

Agreeably to the acts providing for the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants and slaves within this commonwealth, and also of that interesting portion of society who have had the misfortune to be born deaf and dumb, there have been transmitted to me by the commissioners of several counties, duplicate lists of the returns of assessors, in conformity with the directions of said acts, which I shall lay before you, as soon as the returns are received from the remaining counties.

The pension allowed to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, is at once an evidence of their merit, and a proof of the liberality of the state in granting them.—It cannot be long until this worthy class of citizens will "be gathered to their fathers," and the fund appropriated for this honorable purpose, amounting nearly to $20,000 per annum, will then revert to the state. In case of the death of such as may be entitled to arrears, every facility should be afforded their surviving friends, to receive such parts as may have accrued at the time of their decease.—With the view of removing every impediment out of the way of their receiving payment, I would suggest to the legislature, the propriety of passing a law, making it the duty of the respective Registers to grant letters of administration, without any fee or charge whatever, to the widow, or heirs of such as may die intestate.

Since the rising of the last legislature, the commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia have complied with the provisions of the act of the 20th of March, 1821, by securing to the commonwealth the payment of $50,000 being the purchase money of the Arch street prison, in three equal annual instalments, one of which amounting to $16,666 66 will become due on the first day of January next In pursuance of the directions of the said act, the commissioners appointed for the purpose have purchased ten acres and ninety-seven perches of ground for $11,500 as a scite for the new penitentiary provided for by that law, and a warrant has been drawn in their favor, on account of the appropriation made for that object.

The building for the penitentiary near Pittsburgh is progressing as rapidly as the nature of such an undertaking will admit. A strong expectation has been expressed by some of those engaged in its construction and superintendance, that it will be ready for the reception of convicts during the ensuing year. When completed, it will to a certain extent, diminish the expence to which the state has been subjected by the removal of convicts from the remote western counties to Philadelphia, and will on the introduction of the new system of solitary labour, in the opinion of many, whose minds have long dwelt on the subject of criminal jurisprudence, have a powerful effect, in checking the progress of vice, and commission of crime.

The State Capitol for causes beyond the control of the Architect has not been completed in time, to receive the legislature at the opening of the present session. Judging, however, from present appearances, there can be no doubt, but that the building will be finished in a few weeks, and the in the arrangement of its apartments, it will be found fully to answer all the purposes of its original design.

As guardians of the public weal, the Representatives of the people can never observe too much vigilance in examining the monied concerns of the treasury. Was the legislature, at each annual session, to act in conformity with this principle, and appoint a joint committee of both houses for this purpose, it might frequently happen to be attended with beneficial consequences to the state and always operate as an additional restraint on the conduct of the officers, to whom the receipt and payment of the public money may have been confided.

I am persuaded, Gentlemen, that all our views are directed to the general welfare, and that all our energies will be exerted towards its promotion. I trust also that your deliberations will be conducted with that spirit of harmony, always necessary to the beneficial dispatch of public business, so that by early arriving at the period of your labours, you will have the pleasure of accelerating your return to your homes, your families and your business, and also of lessening the public expence. And I beg you to rest in the most perfect assurance that I shall always cheerfully co-operate in every measure, calculated to promote economy and the common good of that country so dear to us all.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

Harrisburgh, Dec. 5, 1821.

Bankrupt Law.—The New York Chamber of Commerce have appointed a committee to draft a memorial to Congress, praying for the passage of a bankrupt law. A meeting has been held at Salem, (M.) for the same purpose: and the citizens of New Haven, legally convened in town meeting, have requested the senators and representatives of Connecticut, in Congress, to endeavour to procure the passage of such law. Great exertions are making in various parts of the country to effect this object; but it is doubtful whether this, which is the only constitutional method of relieving distressed debtors, will be adopted by our national legislature.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. JOHN AFFLICK, to Miss CATHARINE A. JORDAN, both of Delaware county, Pa.

DIED.

On Thursday evening, Mrs. JANE BURKE, in the 63d year of her age. The friends and acquaintance of the deceased, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence S. E. corner of Walnut and Water-st.

Alpine Shaving Cakes.

THE Proprietor of this Soap is so well satisfied of its superior quality, that he will warrant it to be the best kind now in use.

Also, LAVENDER, ROSE, and MILLEFLUER SOAP, either in round Cakes for Shaving, or squares for Washing.

Just received and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,
BY T. S. ANNERS,

No. 141 Chesnut street, opposite the Philadelphia Bank.

☞ Country Merchants, Druggists, and others, dealing in the above articles, would do well to call and examine the above before purchasing elsewhere. sept 15—tf

FRENCH & ENGLISH TUITION.

THE Subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he proposes teaching the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, grammatically, at his dwelling, No. 132 South Sixth street, first house above Spruce street, west side, where applications will be gratefully received. He will likewise give private lessons—and hopes, by his own exertions, and with assiduity on the part of the pupils who may be entrusted to his care, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their confidence for acquiring a knowledge of those useful Languages. He will translate all kinds of Writing or Printing, from and into either of the above Languages, with accuracy and dispatch. The terms, which are moderate, will be made known on application as above.

JOSEPH AZAN.

oct 13—3m

MAHOGANY.

JOHN JAMES, jun. Cabinet, Chair and Venitian Blind Maker, *No. 28 North Fifth street*, a few doors above the sign of the White Horse, and next door to the sign of the Lamb, has for sale, MAHOGANY in Plank, Boards and Veneers. Also, COPAL, JAPAN and SPIRIT VARNISH, and GLUE.

N. B. Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms. 8 mo 11—tf

PROPOSALS

FOR publishing by Subscription, A BUST OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, in Plaster of Paris. Subscription price, two dollars each, payable on delivery. The subscriber, having spared neither time nor expense, in procuring a correct likeness of Napoleon Bonaparte, for the purpose of having a Bust made, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that the same is in a state of forwardness, and will be ready for delivery about the first of December ensuing. Those persons who are disposed to encourage the Fine Arts will have an opportunity of Subscribing, on application at No. 162 Walnut street.

JOHN L. BAKER.

nov 3—6t*

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknive handles, and warranted good; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles; Old Files re-cut and made as new.

oct 6—tf

House, Sign Painting, Gilding,

&c. &c. &c.
BY J. WARREN,

At No. 89 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, opposite to Cherry street.

WHO informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the business in all its branches, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who may favour him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Particular attention will be paid to Sign Painting by himself. He has constantly on hand, Sign Boards and Japanned Tins, of the first quality, and of all colours, very low. Also, Mahogany Doors, Furniture of every description, varnished, to dry with a beautiful gloss, warranted to stand without fading or spotting.

aug 4—tf

DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, *No. 27 Chesnut street*, between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want. A large assortment of GOAT SKINS is expected shortly, on consignment.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive SHOES to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.* aug 4—tf

WASHINGTON MUSEUM,

Illuminated every evening, Sunday excepted.

CONTAINING 300 Wax Statues, 300 Paintings, many Natural Curiosities and Mechanical pieces. Among the Statues are represented the late Duel of Commodores Decatur and Barron, attended by their seconds, Com. Bainbridge and Capt. Elliott; Queen Dido on the funeral pile; Death of General Moreau; Death of General Packenham; Maria Antoinette, queen of France, beheaded on the Guillotine—*In Paintings*, the Battle of Waterloo; Perry's Victory; Death of Gen. Ross, at Baltimore; the Anaconda destroying both Horse and Rider; Battle of the Romans; Penn's Treaty with the Indians.

Anatomical Apartment—11 Natural preparations, and 10 in Wax; 10 full Portraits, many Historical Paintings and Engravings. This Room is 25 cents extra.

No. 48 MARKET STREET, two doors below Second street. Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents. aug 18—tf

Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store,

No. 123½ SOUTH WATER STREET,
Corner of the Horse Dock & Drawbridge wharf.

G. KERN, jun. & Co. *Drapers and Tailors*, inform their friends and the public, that they have for sale, a large and general assortment of *Ready made Clothing*, which they will dispose of at a reasonable profit, for cash or approved credit. They return thanks for past favours, and solicit a continuance of patronage.

N. B. Constantly on hand, an assortment of all qualities of Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks, Cottons and Linens, which will be made up to order in any style, at short notice. All orders executed from every part of the Union. aug 11—6m*

EDUCATION.

CHAS. MEAD, thankful for the patronage he has already received, informs the readers of the Saturday Evening Post, that he has removed his School from No. 32 Church Alley, to the English department of the Academy in Cherry street, opposite Zion Church, corner of Cherry and Fourth, where a few more Scholars can be accommodated. Terms of tuition, &c. made known at the School room on the first floor.

C. M. has lately prepared a new School Book, entitled the 'SCHOOL EXERCISE,' containing a course of Lessons, in which the various branches of Education are introduced as subjects for reading in Schools. The above work is just published and for sale by MAXWELL, corner of Walnut and Fourth streets. sept 1—6m